

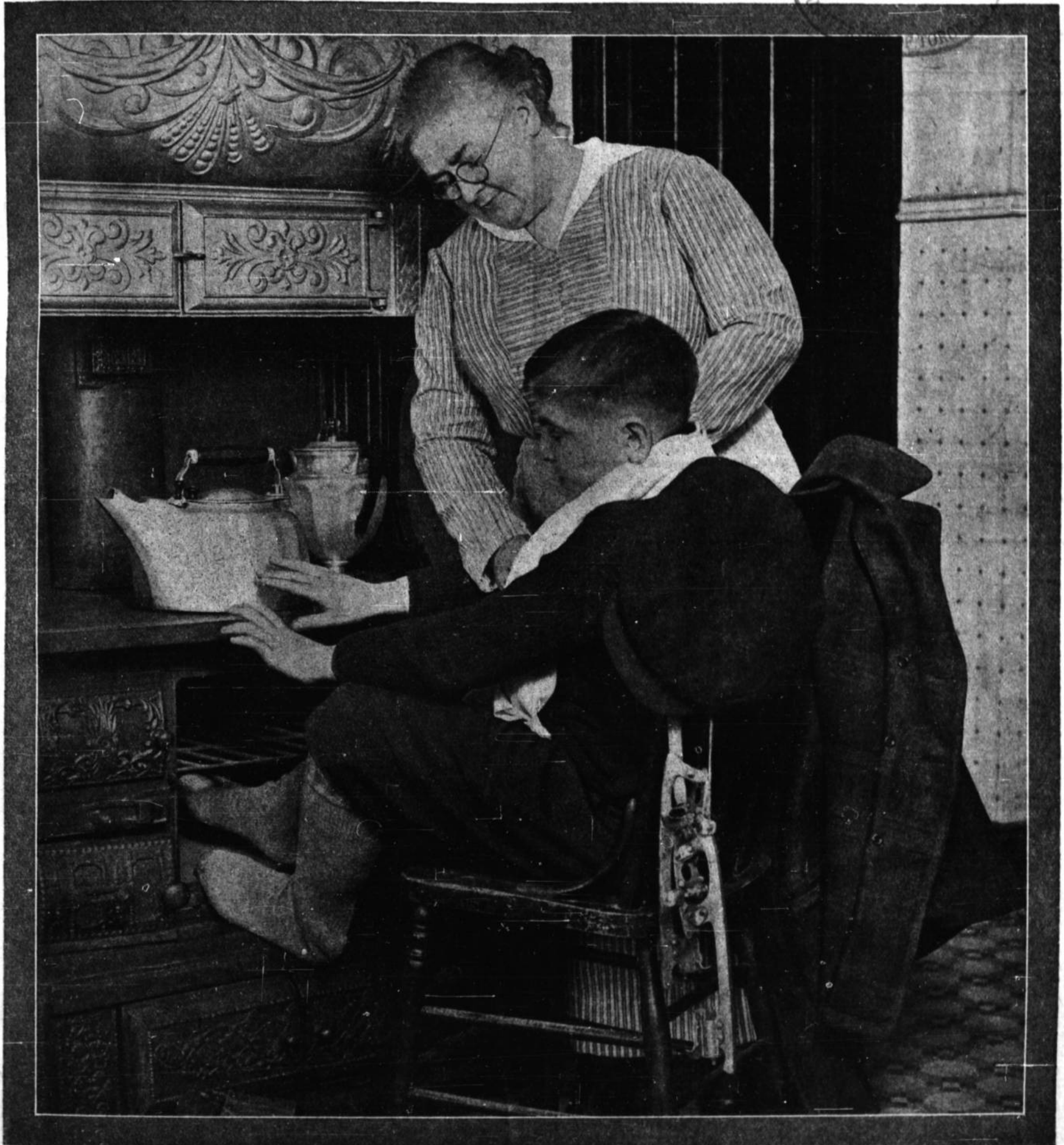
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation


Winnipeg, Man.

January 23, 1924


JAN 29 1924



SUNDOGS DRIVE THE SPORTSMAN TO COVER



FINANCIAL STRENGTH



THE principles upon which a bank is founded, the number of years it has been in operation, and the policy followed during those years—these features, combined with its present standing, form the criterion of the strength of the bank.

The Bank of Montreal began business in 1817 with a capital of \$350,000. For over a century it has followed a conservatively-aggressive policy. Today its capital and reserve fund total \$54,500,000 and its total assets are in excess of \$650,000,000.



BANK OF MONTREAL

Established over 100 years



Farm Sale Notes

Farmers should realize the desirability of depositing their Sale Notes with a bank for safe keeping as well as for collection when due.

We invite farmers to utilize this Bank's services.

IMPERIAL BANK

OF CANADA

190 Branches in Dominion of Canada.



Order Your Farm Help Now

IN VIEW of the great demand for farm help existing in Canada, the Canadian Pacific Railway will continue its Farm Help Service during 1924 and will enlarge its scope to include women domestics and boys.

THE COMPANY is in touch with large numbers of good farm laborers in Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Holland, Switzerland and other European countries and through its widespread organization can promptly fill applications for help received from Canadian farmers.

In order to have the help reach Canada in time for the Spring operations farmers needing help should arrange to get their applications in early, the earlier the better, as naturally those applications which are received early will receive first attention.

Blank application forms and full information regarding the service may be obtained from any C.P.R. agent or from any of the officials listed below. THE SERVICE IS ENTIRELY FREE OF CHARGE.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

Department of Colonization and Development

WINNIPEG.—M. E. Thornton, Superintendent of Colonization

T. S. Acheson, General Agricultural Agent

SASKATOON.—W. J. Gerow, Land Agent

H. F. Komor, Special Colonization Agent

CALGARY.—T. O. F. Herzer, Asst. to Supt. of Colonization

EDMONTON.—J. Miller, Land Agent

MONTREAL.—J. Dougall, General Agricultural Agent

C. La Due Norwood, Land Agent

E. G. WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

J. S. DENNIS,
Chief Commissioner.

Profitable Exchanges Offered and Made Through
Guide Classified Ads.

Making Co-operation Safe

Minnesota Shows How to Handle that Big Chore—By Hugh J. Hughes, in the Country Gentleman

ABOUT the easiest thing a co-op. does is to go broke. And the wonder is, when you stop to think of the hit-and-miss manner in which they have been organized and then set adrift without legal, financial or business compass, chart or steering wheel, how many—how very many—of them have dodged the rocks.

Usually, of course, you can lay the success of a co-op. to two or at best three good men in the association. More usually it is the manager. Now and then the board of directors are wide awake and responsible for the progress made, and once in a great while you will find an entire association membership doing what Powell of the California Fruit Growers once said that his members did—teach their children, when they say their prayers, to say: "God bless papa and mamma and the exchange."

And quite as surely you can lay the failure of co-operation to one of two things—either lack of interest on the part of the membership or lack of ability on the part of the leadership. Unless one or both of these things are evident in the association the best-planned co-operative scheme in the world is headed for ultimate disaster.

Our usual method of electing a managing board at the outset of the life of the association, and later on, is against success.

This is what is too commonly done: It has been a busy day. The organizer, brought into the neighborhood by a little bunch who believe in the co-operative idea, wants to get to his train and we want to get back to the milking. We have voted to organize. And we realize that we must have a captain and a crew for our new venture. So we grab the first nomination that is made and make it unanimous. Perhaps we wouldn't trust said nominee with a load of fence posts, but that makes no difference. Crowd judgment is very distinctly mob judgment, and it's crowd judgment that is now running things. Besides, it's milking time and we can't keep the cows waiting.

Steps on the Road to Insolvency

Then we go down the line and pick six others in much the same fashion—to placate some malcontents or to give the west siders their share of representation or to have our own bunch represented on the board.

And having done this we shake off responsibility, say to the tree-shaken seven, "You are it!" and go home to tell the wife that we've a co-op. that will look after the welfare of the farmer from this date on.

That's how our boards of directors come into being—a good share of 'em.

Or take any annual meeting. Pretty well attended. Lunch by the Ladies' Aid. Gesture of going over the year's business. Speech by the manager. Showing of profit on the business. Vote to declare a patronage dividend. The treasurer distributes the checks.

If anybody has any doubts as to the way things are going he's a knocker.

And in this fashion, through indifference as to the business ability of the men chosen to direct the business and through neglect by the patrons of the actual business standing of the association, the road to insolvency is travelled.

Not always, to be sure. I've tried to make that plain. But when insolvency does come it travels the aforesaid road and may be seen afar off if one is looking in that direction.

And when insolvency, or even the dropping off of dividends, does come, then BAM! The one nearest at hand, the manager, ten to one gets it.

Need Up-to-the-Minute Methods

I know one case where the manager pulled an association up from next to nothing to first place in his state in volume of business done, all in five years' time. Then came one lean year, owing to general conditions, and a small loss on the year's business. Then the stockholders fired him!

And I could tell you the details of another case where the manager stole 'em blind, and to this day, because he happened to be one of the Wallingford type, his victims think he was badly used when the hand of the law swooped down and pinched him.

Of course, being made a director in a business doesn't give one a brand-new set of brains with which to direct it, and being chosen manager doesn't necessarily mean that one has the ability to manage.

And so long as these things are assumed to be so, just so long will the pathway of co-operation be strewn with the wrecks of associations that failed to make good.

In order to tell you how Minnesota looks upon this matter of helping the co-op. that has started out with good purpose and in good fashion in its effort to make good, I looked up George Wicker, director of accounting in the state department of agriculture.

Wicker's job, is, in a word, to help co-operative associations plan out proper systems of bookkeeping, audit their books from time to time to see whether or not they are sound financially, and work with them to find and put into operation systems of business practice that will result in a healthy financial condition.

State Recognizes Paternity

The reason the legislature of Minnesota ordered this work done is that it looks upon the safeguarding of an established co-op. as quite as much the business of the state as the starting on a new one—even more so its business, in fact.

Wicker used to be lumberyard manager and he made a success of it—so much so that for years he was busy, at spare times, helping other co-operative associations on to their feet. So when he came to the department he came talking the things he knew about and had done.

"Up-to-the-minute business methods are necessary to co-operative success. If you haven't the right kind of bookkeeping system, if the books are not rightly kept, then your association is steering by blind luck. It's to stop that kind of steering of our co-operatives that I'm here in the department," said Mr. Wicker.

"How did we start this work? The legislature gave us ten thousand a year, told us to go ahead and find out what the job was, then to do it and to charge for doing it, and to turn the money back into the state treasury.

"It was all new trail blazing and the first year we took in \$7,700, or a little less than we spent. And a lot of the money spent had to go for the setting up of our business—'selling' it, if you please.

"That's done! And we had experiences—a lot of 'em!

"We found trouble of all sorts—mismanagement, inefficiency, embezzlement, bankruptcy. We found that the federal government was collecting many thousands of dollars in the form of income taxes from the associations within the state, although the co-ops. are specifically exempted by the law.

"We had a busy two years of it, and now we've been given enough to go on full speed ahead, for another two years. And it means, too, that Minnesota realizes the necessity of placing co-operation on a sound business basis."

"What do you mean by that?" I asked.

"That co-operation in Minnesota and in the Northern states generally 'just grew.' Nobody planned it. It was of its way and coming strong out of the very necessity of things.

"The first associations were local—the farmers' elevators and the first creameries and cheese factories. And in spite of a lot of failures, there were, too, a glorious lot of successes. It was a case of the farmers lifting themselves by their bootstraps, and they did it! Our four thousand and more living Minnesota co-ops. are the answer to the question as to whether or not the farmers of this state have made good as co-operators.

"In those days of which we are speaking—days of 30 and 40 and even 50 years ago—there were no co-operative laws, few if any co-operative leaders, and each association started out pretty much after its own ideas."

Loading Grain with a Losing Side Line

"Every imaginable form of association was started, many of them on a doubtful legal basis, and now that we have co-operative laws that are ample and far-reaching there's plenty of overhauling to be done, especially as the time is now here when the local co-operatives feel the need of federation for the purpose of wholesale marketing.

Continued on Page 15

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

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Subscribers are asked to notify us if there is any difficulty in receiving their paper regularly and promptly.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

ADVERTISING RATES

Commercial Display60c per agate line
Livestock Display40c per agate line

Livestock Display Classified.....\$6.75 per inch
Classified.....(See Classified Page for details)

No discount for time or space on display advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

Ousting the Middleman

Far-reaching Legislation Introduced by Government of New South Wales—
By A. C. Cummings

FAR-REACHING legislation designed to develop a co-operative community able to dispense with combines and the middleman, has been introduced into the New South Wales parliament by the Nationalist government under Sir George Fuller, who recently visited Canada.

The bill is known as the Co-operation, Community and Settlement and Credit Bill, and its main principle as defined by the attorney-general, Mr. Bavin, is that of "economic co-operation."

This principle is of wide application—so wide that the Labor opposition, which is entirely Socialist in its political beliefs, gave the measure its approval.

Eight types of co-operative organizations are included. These are:

Rural societies, whose objects are to assist producers in the purchase of supplies, and the carrying on of operations and in the marketing of products.

Trading societies, for carrying on buying and selling on a co-operative basis.

Community settlement societies, for promoting closer settlement.

Community advancement societies, for providing any common service, such as the supply of water, gas and electricity, recreation grounds.

Building societies, for the purposes of assisting members to acquire or erect homes.

Rural credit societies, for the purpose of raising loans to members for long or short terms.

Urban credit societies, for assisting members to acquire furniture, tools, etc.

Investment societies, which would enable members to combine for the purpose of acquiring shares in any company or business authorized by the rules. These investment societies would enable employees to band together to purchase the shares of the enterprise in which they are engaged. An easy and cheap method of incorporation is provided and everything done to make the establishment of these societies as easy as possible.

Tax Exemption Privileges

Exemption from taxation is to be given with regard to the undistributed profits of these societies. This is the only substantial extension of existing privileges, and in view of the importance of the principle of co-operation to the community, the government felt justified in maintaining it.

Except in the case of community settlement societies, which are a form of promoting closer settlement, the government did not propose to give direct government assistance. There is also an advisory council, whose duty it is to advise the minister with regard to regulations and rules, and to assist in the work of propaganda.

The main provisions of the measure are as follows:

1. Every member will have one vote, irrespective of the number of shares.
2. The amount of capital to be held by the member is strictly limited.
3. The interest on share capital is limited to 8 per cent.
4. The net profits or surplus will be distributed among shareholders in proportion to business done, after providing for depreciation and reserve.
5. The membership is unlimited, and

shares can always be bought at their face value; hence no speculation in shares will be possible.

The bill is admitted to be a definite step towards the improvement of the existing economic system and a definite contribution to the problems associated with it. There is nothing compulsory about it as the spokesman for the government pointed out in parliament—it is for the people of the country themselves to take advantage of it or to leave it alone.

In no way does it destroy individual initiative—a criticism that can be levelled at other solutions of economic problems—rather does it increase the opportunities for initiative by giving employees and consumers opportunities they have not, in New South Wales at any rate, got at present.

Combating Monopolies

New South Wales is a hotbed of monopolies of one kind or another, and only by some drastic provision such as this co-operation bill can they be dealt with. The Nationalist government, after abolishing state fish shops, state timber works and other forms of state activity, has been driven to take some action to meet the rising tide of exasperation due to the exactions of the middleman and the monopolist.

The promoters of the measure, therefore, claim that under it the producer can emancipate himself by reducing the prices of his raw material and supplies, by getting cheaper credit, and by controlling for himself the machinery of distribution. The consumer is given an opportunity of keeping down prices by co-operative buying and selling. The wage-earner is given a chance of increasing his real wages by sharing as a consumer the benefits of co-operative trade.

Co-operation is of vital importance to Australia, because of its method of encouraging land settlement, and increasing primary production. The necessity for this is vital in New South Wales. The rural population is relatively declining. Not only are no people going to the rural districts, but the people born in them are leaving. The encouragement of the system of co-operation promises to arrest this tendency and to increase the attractiveness and profitability of primary production.

First, by cheapening production and reducing cost of marketing, and thus making production more profitable.

Secondly, by affording opportunity by community settlement and community advancement schemes to make life on the land more attractive.

Thirdly, by providing the basis of all production—agricultural credit. The essence of agricultural credit is short-term credit. The present banking machinery is not adapted for his purpose. Co-operative credit societies will provide machinery which will enable producers to turn their personal security and character into financial credit to a greater extent than is possible in the ordinary way of business.

In primary production co-operation is practically limited to the dairying industry, where it has been very successful in marketing and manufacture of products. Even in the dairying industry

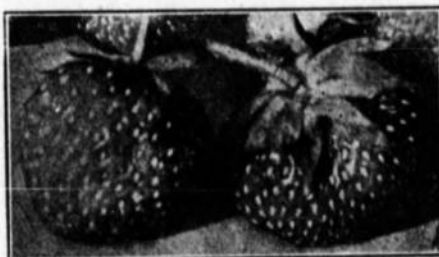
Careful Discrimination

This Company has reached its unrivalled position among Canadian financial institutions through the quality of its business. Careful discrimination in accepting life risks and sound judgment in the placing of its invested funds explain its unusually low rates and high profits to policyholders.

The Great-West Life
ASSURANCE COMPANY

Head Office

Winnipeg



100

SENATOR DUNLAP

Strawberry
Plants--FREE

A Source of Both Pleasure and Profit

A strawberry patch will give you fruit for your own table and also yield a profit from the sale of surplus plants to your neighbors. Any person who will take a little care of strawberry plants can easily multiply them and have an income from the sale of plants. For example the plants you set out this spring will give eight to ten times as many plants next spring. Half of these can be dug up and sold, the balance will still leave you a good patch for producing your own fruit.

Our Special Offer—Plants for Everybody

Send us two Guide subscriptions, not your own, at \$2.00 each for three years and we will send you 100 Senator Dunlap Strawberry plants in time for planting next May. You can give 15 plants to each of the neighbors who gave you these subscriptions as this is all they could get by sending in their own subscriptions. You will have left 70 plants for yourself which you can plant, and which by the following spring will give you 500 to 700 plants.

Strawberries are increasing in popularity fast in Western Canada. There is going to be money made in selling strawberry plants. This plan will get you started at no cost and will give you fruit to eat and plants to sell.

Fifteen Plants for Your Own Subscription

If you know of no one from whom you can get a Guide subscription, send us your own renewal for either \$2.00 for three years or \$3.00 for five years and we will send you 15 Senator Dunlap plants.

A Chance for Boys and Girls

Boys and girls can often secure subscriptions easier than grown-ups and can certainly grow strawberry plants as well as anybody. Here is your chance to get a start in the strawberry business at no cost. If you want to you can sell both fruit and plants.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Profitable Exchanges Offered and Made Through Guide Classified Ads.

there is little co-operation in the actual work of production. In the other primary industries co-operation is practically non-existent, either for the purchase of supplies for the carrying on of operations, or for the marketing of products. There is no co-operation at all for purposes of credit.

The consumers' co-operative societies are trading societies with a membership of under 50,000, and they exist mostly in the metropolitan and mining districts. Notwithstanding the success that has attended some of these societies their possibilities have by no means been fully explored in New South Wales.

Manitoba Corn Growers Unite

Maple Creek district stole a march on southwestern Manitoba and gained fame in November as the first town honored by a corn show in Western Canada open for inter-provincial competition. Corn has gained a regular place as a farm crop in the southwest and growing it has been taken as a matter of course. But the rust epidemic of 1923 and the Saskatchewan Corn Show woke our corn growers up, and the result was the organization of the Southwestern Manitoba Corn Growers' Association at Melita, in December, with the following list of officers: President, R. J. Dobbyn, Melita; vice-president, Sam Dandy, Pierson; directors, George Cuthbert, Pierson; David Elliot, Coulter; Henry Downey, Coultervale; Gus Newman, Waskada; J. G. Wright, Elva; Gordon McLaren, Pipestone, secretary and honorary president.

The immediate purposes of the association are to encourage corn growing and to find a market for the seed grown by the members. The future objective is the holding of a corn show in Melita when the association has grown.

The men who pushed the organization of the association are old timers, some of whom settled here in '82. They believe that southwestern Manitoba, in spite of adverse seasons, is still "the garden of the West," and they plan to encourage the growing of a crop which always means diversified farming and permanent agriculture.

Samples of ear corn and shelled corn were shown by the members which would have easily been in the prize money at Maple Creek, and the samples shown were not selected but field run ears.

Manitoba's Advantages

John Ross pointed out that we had reached a stage where diversification was absolutely necessary if we were to continue in farming as a business. He believed that corn would be the salvation of the southwest. Further, our soil and climate gave us advantages in corn growing not possessed by any other district in the West; we have a longer growing season than any part of Saskatchewan; the great amount of lime in our soils make our crops ripen two weeks earlier than in many other parts of Manitoba. In the early days our district was noted for the early maturity of our wheat, this feature alone would make our district the banner corn growing belt of the West, and

enable us to supply the rest of the country with high grade seed corn.

The association's president, R. J. Dobbyn, predicted a great future for corn in this district. He had husked 150 bushels of ripe Northwestern Dent from his corn field in 1914. He used corn as a summerfallow substitute and turned the cattle in to harvest the crop. He found this prevented soil drifting and increased the wheat yield. He advocated farmers growing a small acreage of corn for grain and saving their own seed before launching into corn growing on a large scale.

Hutton Makes Position Plain

In order to clear up the misunderstanding which has arisen out of the action of the Western Canada Livestock Union, relative to tuberculosis eradication, President G. H. Hutton has issued a very moderate statement which asserts that the Western Canada Livestock Union has been, possibly, the most active organization in Western Canada at least, in furthering the methods of control of this disease. The annual reports of recent conventions of the Union will convince any reader that this matter has been dealt with exhaustively by the best experts who could be obtained. The resolution passed at Victoria, calls for a halt in the campaign to establish new accredited herds of beef cattle until a convention of provincial and Dominion veterinarians and livestock representatives has been held, to go thoroughly

into the subject, with a view to determining if the present method of control is perfect or if there is a real need for energetic research work in order to make rapid advancement in the eradication and prevention of this disease.

"No suggestion was made," says Mr. Hutton, "that the testing of dairy herds should be discontinued, or that the completion of the testing of herds in the process of accreditation should be abandoned. All that was asked for was that a campaign for establishing new accredited herds of beef cattle should be discontinued until the whole subject had been reviewed at this suggested conference. The tuberculin test is undoubtedly the most reliable method of diagnosing the presence of tuberculosis at the present time, but will anyone venture the opinion that a better method cannot be discovered? The question of the control of tuberculosis is one of such great moment to the people of Canada, and is costing such a tremendous sum under the present method of control, that it would surely be considered good business to have the most thorough research work carried on, in the hope of making more rapid progress towards the desired goal.

"It was to this end that the resolution dealing with this subject was passed at the Livestock Union convention. If the conference suggested finds that the present method is perfect and that there is no reasonable chance of any advancement by further research work, the convention will clear the air of the present uncertainty in the system of dealing with this matter which is now in the minds of many owners of livestock.

"If, on the other hand, it appears that further investigation is desirable and arrangements can be made to have this work taken up, those who were responsible for bringing this resolution to the attention of the Western Canada Livestock Union will have performed a real service for Canada. The control of tuberculosis represents an expenditure of millions of dollars, and it is not reasonable to expect that we should be satisfied with the methods now in force until someone accidentally stumbles on a more advanced method.

"Since the meeting of the Western Canada Livestock Union, the Cattle Breeders' Association of Manitoba has discussed this subject in annual meeting, and while the association did not see eye to eye with the Union with respect to the entire resolution, they also suggested that a conference should be held. The directors of the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association, at a meeting just held, unanimously urged that a representative conference should be called, to go thoroughly into the subject of T.B. control."

The resolution passed at Victoria reads:

"Whereas, the present policy of the Dominion government in conducting tuberculin testing and in the establishment of accredited herds of breeding beef cattle is a great expense, and a decided tax upon the industry, and is of doubtful value to the breeding interests of the country;

"Therefore be it resolved, that we request the discontinuance of this campaign in so far as the establishment of new accredited herds of beef cattle is concerned, and that we further request a conference of the Dominion and provincial veterinary departments with representatives of the various pure-bred cattle breeders' associations in an effort to determine the best future policy to be pursued in this connection."

UNION BANK OF CANADA

59th Annual Statement, 30th November, 1923

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance to credit of account, 30th November, 1922	\$483,175.55
Transferred to Contingent Reserve Account, 19th June, 1923	331,910.69
	\$ 151,264.86
Net profits for the year, after deducting expenses of management, interest due depositors, reserving for interest and exchange and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, have amounted to	1,033,432.15
	\$1,184,697.01
Which has been applied as follows:	
Dividends 144, 2½%; 145, 2½%; 146, 2%; 147, 2%	\$ 720,000.00
Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund	10,000.00
War Tax on Bank Note Circulation, and Reserve for Income Tax	137,622.28
Balance of Profits carried forward	317,074.73
	\$1,184,697.01

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	\$ 8,000,000.00
Reserve Account	1,750,000.00
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward	317,074.73
	2,067,074.73
Unclaimed Dividends	6,160.68
Dividend No. 147, payable 1st December, 1923	160,000.00
	2,233,235.41
Notes of the Bank in Circulation	10,357,650.00
Deposits not bearing interest	28,179,661.01
Deposits bearing interest	67,441,589.77
Advances under the Finance Act	8,100,000.00
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	565,760.01
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	2,090,234.22
	116,734,895.01
Letters of Credit outstanding	1,329,993.94
Liabilities not included in the foregoing	1,555.00
	\$128,299,679.36

ASSETS

Gold and Silver Coin	\$ 1,108,196.90
Dominion Government Notes	8,977,191.00
	10,085,387.90
Deposit with Minister of Finance for purposes of the Circulation Fund	396,000.00
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	2,800,000.00
Notes of other Banks	743,215.00
United States and other Foreign Currencies	42,761.27
Cheques on other Banks	4,192,561.55
Balances due by other Banks in Canada	97,514.22
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	1,818,572.22
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities not exceeding market value	16,194,856.43
Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value	7,035,660.77
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value	3,505,471.06
Call and Short (not exceeding 30 days) Loans in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	1,096,035.25
Call and Short (not exceeding 30 days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada	462,181.51
Demand Loans in Canada secured by grain	9,407,471.93
	\$57,877,689.11
Loans to Governments and Municipalities	7,219,529.68
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)	53,488,949.19
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest)	2,484,836.72
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	252,855.86
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank	407,529.60
Non-Current Loans estimated loss provided for	701,266.64
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off	2,377,507.39
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra	1,329,993.94
Shares and bonds of and loans to controlled companies	2,149,744.00
Other Assets not included in the foregoing	9,777.23
	\$128,299,679.36

NOTE.—Bonds of the Canadian Realty Corporation, Ltd., to the extent of \$2,550,000, secured on premises leased to the Bank, are in the hands of the Public. These Bonds do not appear in the above Statement, as the Bank is not directly liable therefor.

W. E. ALLAN, President.

J. W. HAMILTON, General Manager.

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

We have audited the above Balance Sheet and compared it with the books and vouchers at Head Office and with the certified returns from the Branches. We have checked the cash, and verified the securities representing the investment of the Bank, at its Chief Office and principal Branches, at a date other than that of the verification at the Chief Office on the 30th of November, 1923, and found that they were in agreement with the entries in the books of the Bank relating thereto. We report that we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required, that in our opinion the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank, and that in our opinion the above statement discloses the true condition of the Bank and is as shown by the books of the Bank.

Winnipeg, December 19, 1923.

T. HARRY WEBB, E. S. READ, Auditors.
of the firm of GEORGE A. TOUCHE & CO.

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The address label shows when your subscription runs out, for instance, "Dec.-23" means that your subscription is in arrears, and "Jan.-24" indicates that it expires this month.

If you receive a notice please send your remittance by first possible mail.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, January 23, 1924

The U.F.A. Convention

Although the membership is lower than it has been for several years there was no sign of diminishing interest apparent among the delegates at the annual convention in Edmonton, last week. They felt that the drop in membership was due to economic conditions and the aftermath of the election enthusiasm, and having reached bottom they were again on the upgrade. The organization has had a real financial struggle and has been forced to curtail its expenditures most rigidly, but the spirit of organization is still strong in Alberta, and they expect to be able to carry on energetically in the future.

The organization of the wheat pool has given a great impetus to co-operative marketing all over the province. The delegates were enthusiastic over the prospect of marketing all the products of the farm by the pooling system. Instructions were given to the officers to arrange for further pooling efforts to secure for the producer the full market price of other products. Alberta farmers are evidently planning to market their products co-operatively to the fullest possible extent. To get the utmost benefit from co-operative marketing it will be necessary for the farmers in all three prairie provinces to work together rather than compete with each other on the same markets. This is a factor which will become more and more evident as the pooling system develops.

The steadily increasing volume of wheat pouring out through the port of Vancouver has turned the eyes of Alberta towards the Pacific coast, where they have twelve months of open harbors and a shorter haul than via the Great Lakes. They are looking to lower freight rates and increased elevator facilities to enable the entire Alberta crop to be carried to Europe by the Panama Canal within a few years.

One of the marked features of the convention was the closer scrutiny given to the resolutions and the emphatic rejection of many unreasonable proposals. This was more particularly so with resolutions bearing upon matters requiring provincial legislation and the expenditure of money. The fact of a U.F.A. government being in office brought home to the delegates the responsibility which rested upon them in declaring for legislative enactments. It is important that the collective views of the farmers should be made known to the government. But it is equally important that the farmers should give full consideration to the legislative and administrative difficulties which confront the government. Co-operation and tolerance will give to the province the great advantage of both methods of considering public problems. For example there is the matter of the security of mortgage loans. Interest rates on mortgage loans are undoubtedly too high in Alberta, and this is due in part to the impairment of the security by legislation passed by former governments. Low interest rates are only available upon the very highest type of security. Any legislation which undermines mortgage security may seem at first to hit the lender, but in the end it is always the borrower who pays through increased interest rates.

The Secession Talk

The advocates of secession and the establishment of a separate British Dominion, West of the Great Lakes, found no support for their scheme in the U.F.A. convention. This secession idea and the secession talk is one of those things that will get us nowhere.

It is perhaps natural that prevailing conditions and the refusal of parliament to grant economic justice will lead some people to suggest desperate measures. But secession offers no solution to our problem even if it were within the range of practical consideration. To secure economic justice in Dominion affairs this country must maintain a united front at Ottawa and win the support of a large measure of public opinion in Eastern Canada. The growing political strength of the West, owing to increased population, is bound to compel a growing recognition of our needs. This country cannot long be ignored by the two old parties under the dictation of special interests. If the opinion of the West is registered by the election of a solid phalanx of members at Ottawa, increasing in numbers every decade, it will not be possible to enact discriminatory legislation for any very long time to come. This is the road and the safe road to travel. It has already brought some results in the Crow's Nest freight rate on wheat, and it will bring more results as time goes on. It may not accomplish the desired end as rapidly as some of the more impatient spirits may wish, but it will be vastly more effective than to waste time discussing secession which will merely divide our ranks and weaken our forces.

Easy Money

The history of farmers' movements on this continent shows that in every period of hard times there arises a demand for revolutionary changes in the currency and credit system. Many such movements have swept over parts of the United States and have even become issue in elections, but have accomplished nothing. Here in Western Canada numerous plans have been proposed to replace our currency banking and credit system. The Guide has received many of them that demonstrate to the satisfaction of the authors how easy it is to create a system which will provide plenty of money for everybody and banish our troubles. Several schemes were laid before the banking committee at Ottawa last session. Major Douglas, from England, was there and gave evidence at great length on his scheme which has had considerable vogue, and in support of which he has published three volumes. When he was through nobody understood much more about it than when he began. The general plan of these schemes is to create "easy money" with the idea that everybody will be able to pay off their debts and have plenty of money for all their needs. Germany is the outstanding example of the effect of "easy money" carried to the extreme. Other European nations have tried it with the same result every time.

The U.F.A. convention has given considerable time to the discussion of banking and credit reforms for several years. Until last week, however, the discussion has been largely left to the advocates of the particular system covered by the resolutions offered. On this occasion it developed into a vigorous debate upon the establishment of a provincial bank, and the delegates registered their opposition most emphatically. They realized that the finances of the province would not permit the government to undertake a general banking business under the Dominion Bank Act. They also realized that the mere establishment of another chartered bank, dealing in short-term credit upon a limited scale, would afford no remedy for their financial troubles.

It is not so much a question of more credit as it is the need of cheaper credit. The interest rates which western farmers are forced to pay are higher than the rates paid by their chief competitors. There is no good reason why interest rates in Western Canada, both on long and short-term credit, should not be materially reduced. The Dominion government is able to borrow money at very low interest rates, and the credit of the nation should be used to establish an agricultural credit system which would relieve the western farmers from the burden of interest which they are carrying. This would not be "easy money" but real money worth one hundred cents on the dollar.

There is also great need for reform in our banking system. In the first place it must be made perfectly safe for the depositor, as it is now safe for the note-holder. Then again, there must be some real and adequate system of inspection which has been absent in the past; and, furthermore, there must be lower interest rates. The farmer cannot carry on his business and pay 8 and 10 per cent. for his short-term credit. It is along these lines that there is room for practicable and beneficial reforms to be brought about. And if our present banking system cannot meet the needs of agriculture, the Dominion government will be compelled to assist in providing short-term as well as long-term credit. It is of no use to attempt to discard our present institutions for something that is a mere theory founded upon a delusion. The Progressive members at Ottawa have been bringing these matters to the attention of parliament, and have announced that they will do so again at the next session. The recent action of the United States government has given American farmers lower interest rates on farm loans, and the same result can be secured for Canadian farmers through the action of parliament.

Speaking of Cheap Production

In a recent speech at Montreal, Roger Babson, business expert, expressed the opinion that the revival of industry in Germany would be a bad thing for the manufacturers of the East in both Canada and the United States, and he illustrated his remarks by showing his audience safety razors and pocket knives that were being exported from Germany at prices which manufacturers on this side of the Atlantic could not possibly touch. He admitted, however, that a revival of European trade would be a good thing for the farmers of this continent by increasing the demand for farm produce, and with that he coupled all kinds of raw material.

If the industrialists of this continent may rightly regard their interests as menaced by a revival of industry in Central Europe, what is to be said of the farmers who must face the competition of the cheap agricultural production of Russia, Central Europe, India and Egypt? By protective tariffs and anti-dumping laws industrialists have guarded themselves against such competition, but the farmers are compelled to come to close grips with it and take their chance in the struggle for markets.

It may also be noted that under-selling in international trade is common with all nations. The British industrialists, before the war, complained of the under-selling of American manufacturers as well as German, and on this side the industrialists have done their best to keep out what they are pleased

to call the cheap labor productions of Great Britain. Free trade Britain, as free traders have insisted, dumped in response to the dumping of tariff-protected countries. The cheap production argument is a fallacy; goods produced by the highly-paid labor of the United States compete easily with the so-called cheaper productions of other countries.

There is another side to this question of German cheap goods. Germany has a heavy indemnity to pay, and it is universally admitted that it can only be paid by the German people producing greatly in excess of their own requirements. That means stimulation of German production, and as the excess must be sold abroad it also means increased German competition. The increase being compulsory it follows that it will be cheap because it must be sold. The plain truth, therefore, is that the payment of reparations necessarily involves the kind of competition to which Mr. Babson refers, and from the standpoint of the industries of other countries it means competition of an unfair and altogether illegitimate character. If it be stopped by protective legislation then Germany will not be able to pay; if it be permitted it will ultimately put Germany in the dominant industrial place in Europe. That is the great reparations dilemma, and so far no one has found a way out of it.

Maintaining the Old Order

Getting the upper hand in the matter of international politics is going to be no easy task for democracy. There may be, as Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Britain's Labor leader, says, much that is mere clap-trap in the denunciations of secret diplomacy, but after the great and disastrous failure of the old diplomacy one would imagine that it would

be easier for parliaments to get important information on international proceedings.

That the old order dies hard is evidenced in the replies given by Premier Baldwin to questions in the House of Commons, immediately prior to the recent elections regarding the decisions of the Council of Ambassadors in the Greco-Italian dispute. Headway, the official organ of the British League of Nations Unions, summarizes the result of the efforts in parliament to get information, in this wise:

Would the government, asked Mr. Butler, publish the evidence on which the Ambassadors took their decision? Impossible, said Mr. Baldwin, to act without our allies in such a matter. Did the British member of the Commission of Enquiry, asked Mr. Butler, think Greece guilty? That question, said Mr. Baldwin, did not arise. Were they not, asked Capt. Benn, to have the report of the Commission of Enquiry at all? That, said Mr. Baldwin, was another question. Did Lord Crewe, enquired Capt. Berkeley, assent to the Ambassadors' decision on instructions or without them? That question, said Mr. Baldwin, required notice. Had Lord Crewe, asked Mr. White, sent in a report on the decision, and would that report be published? He had made a report, said Mr. Baldwin, but it would be against the public interest to publish it. Did the government, enquired Mr. White, approve the Ambassadors' findings? That question, said Mr. Baldwin, required notice. Did the court, asked Capt. Benn, find Greece guilty of negligence or not? The prime minister regretted he could not remember. Such accretions to the sum of human knowledge does question-time bring forth.

This is a matter which was referred to the Council of Ambassadors by the League of Nations. Every nation-member of the league, therefore, has an interest in knowing just why the council gave decisions which on their face were flagrantly unjust. Evidently the members of the Council of Ambassadors have no intention of letting the world know anything about what Headway calls "the Ambassadors' scandal."

Hog Grading Dispute

Hog grading marked the inauguration of one of the most thoughtfully planned marketing campaigns ever put into effect in this or any other country. Its results during the first twelve months, in spite of lukewarm support and open hostility from some quarters, has been to raise the relative price of Canadian bacon on the British market, to raise the percentage of carcasses fit for export and to increase greatly the quality of non-exportable hogs, all of which ought to give heart to the Canadian hog producer in the increasingly stiff competition on the part of all exporting nations to better their hold on contracting markets.

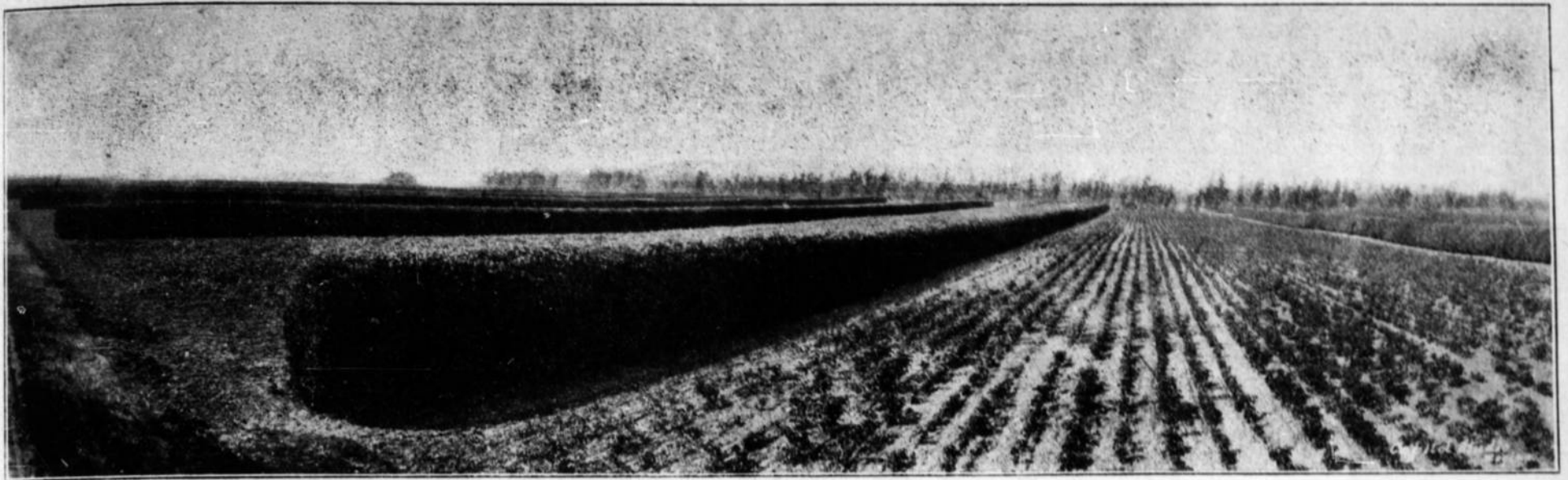
No better evidence of the fruits of hog grading could be asked for than the decision recently arrived at by representatives of the livestock industry in the north-western American states to copy our methods. This is reported upon on another page of this issue. This move in the States was initiated by no less an authority than Hon. Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, whose experience in food distribution during the war, makes him a competent judge of the merits of such a campaign. It is a fair assumption that it will take a bigger effort to popularize the Wiltshire side in Minnesota and the Dakotas than is required in Canada, because the lard hog is supreme in that territory, and because feeding methods there will have to be revolutionized. But should progress be made it will create a big market for breeding stock and Western Canadians will be in a good position to profit by the demand.

The Ottawa Citizen is responsible for a story to the effect that the C.N.R. has under consideration the erection at Ottawa of a powerful radio station from which reports of the proceedings of parliament when in session will be broadcasted over the continent. Oh, boy!



U.F.M. Central Board for 1924

Front row, left to right—R. F. Chapman, W. G. Weir, Thomas McIlwraith. Second row—A. Matheson, Miss Irene L. Armstrong, C. H. Burnell, Mrs. J. Elliott, A. J. M. Poole, J. Barrett. Back row—Roy Tolton, R. R. Blaine, Peter Wright, C. S. Stevenson, D. G. McKenzie, J. M. Allan.



Young trees, for free public distribution, growing at the Indian Head Forestry Farm. Caragana hedges, eight to ten feet high, serve as windbreaks. Application for free trees in 1923 must be made before March 1, 1924.

Alberta Farmers in Convention

Banking and Credit Question Occupy Important Place at Edmonton—Confidence in Greenfield Government Affirmed.

ABOUT 500 delegates and a large number of visitors attended the sixteenth annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, held at Edmonton, January 15-18. Although the executive had to report a decrease in membership from 18,832 in 1922, to 11,726 as at November 30, increased to 14,200 the week before the convention, the balance sheet showed a surplus of over \$1,000, owing to economies in administration effected during the year. The official organ of the association, The U.F.A., also showed a surplus of \$476.80 on the year's business, an incident that induced some delegates to suggest that the paper be enlarged.

The most contentious matter coming before the convention arose out of the banking resolution passed at last year's convention, and the government's reply thereto. Many hours were taken up with the discussion of this subject, although it was manifest that the majority of the convention was not disposed to press the demand for a provincial bank in view of the prevailing conditions and the arguments contained in the government's reply.

General debate was maintained at a high level, there being no diminution of the interest and the knowledge shown in previous conventions in the discussions of questions affecting the farmer as producer and citizen. The convention replied to the criticisms levelled at the Greenfield government with a resolution expressing confidence in the government and pledging continued support.

For the ninth time H. W. Wood was elected president amid the vociferous applause of the delegates, the tribute demonstrating the hold he has upon the affections of the organized farmers.

The convention opened on Tuesday morning with an invocation by Rev. G. A. Clark, followed by short addresses of welcome by Lieut.-Governor R. G. Brett, on behalf of the province, and Mayor Blatchford, of the city of Edmonton. The first business was the appointment of a chairman of the convention, and the choice fell upon Robert Gardiner, M.P. Committees on credentials, resolutions and order of business were then appointed, following which the annual address of President H. W. Wood was presented, and the reports of Mrs. Sears, president of the U.F.W.A., and the president of the Junior Section. These addresses appear in another part of The Guide.

During the year, the report of the Central board stated that it had introduced changes in the Central office for the purpose of curtailing expenses. An expert office manager had been engaged to make a survey of the office and make recommendations for reducing expenses consistent with maintaining efficient service. Acting on the report of this expert changes had been made which in spite of severe handicaps had enabled the association to finish the year with a surplus. The report referred to the resignations of Messrs. Tompkins and

Higginbotham and expressed appreciation of their services.

The U.F.A. newspaper, the report said, "has been able to show that it is upon a paying basis," and had been a source of strength to the movement.

J. W. Ward, secretary of the Council of Agriculture, presented the report dealing with the work of the council during the year. A delegate asked if the report would be published in The Guide, and Mr. Ward pointed out that the matter had all been published at length during the year in that paper.

Afternoon Session

W. J. Jackman, read the report of the marketing committee. This report dealt with the efforts to secure a wheat board, and the establishment of the alternative wheat pool. He urged the bringing together of the various organizations in the province handling farm produce on a co-operative basis.

H. E. G. H. Scholefield, presented the report of the newspaper committee on the finances and standing of the U.F.A. paper.

For the 11 months of 1923, the report stated, the paper showed a surplus of \$476.80, together with the sum of \$531.22 set aside to meet losses on deposits in the Home Bank. This compared favorably with the surplus of \$914.96 for 1922. The total revenue from advertising amounted to \$11,967, and the average circulation was 22,099 as against 21,012 for 1922.

The financial statement of the provincial organization, which showed a surplus of \$1,506.45 in receipts over expenditures, was read by Mr. Scholefield, and appears in another place in The Guide.

The general balance sheet of the association shows a surplus asset of \$1,534.47. A few questions were asked on the statement, and satisfactorily answered by Mr. Scholefield, the statement being adopted without dissent.

An animated discussion took place on the financial statement of the U.F.A. paper.

Editor Gets Advice

The statement was not clear to a number of the delegates, and the auditor was called upon. His explanations were satisfactory and the statement was adopted. As a matter arising out of the reports on the U.F.A. paper, a spirited debate took place on proposals to enlarge, improve and include correspondence in the U.F.A. A few delegates thought that the paper should give greater facilities for correspondence from readers, and it was moved that the surplus earned by the paper should be used to provide space for letters to the editor. A substitute resolution read "that the editor and management enlarge and improve the paper as finances, circumstances and correspondence would justify."

The substitute resolution carried by an overwhelming majority, and a further resolution that the paper be made a weekly with a subscription rate of \$1.50 a year was rejected by the convention.

H. E. G. H. Scholefield, submitted a report upon the result of the reference to the provincial government of the resolutions relating to provincial affairs passed by the convention last year. The report was adopted.

Constitutional amendments were the next order of business. A resolution from Victoria Federal Constituency Association asking the Central office to devise means of co-ordinating the membership in the "provincial U.F.A., provincial riding and federal riding," so that membership in the U.F.A. covered all three forms of organization, led to considerable discussion.

Supporters of the resolution claimed that the present situation with regard to these associations was one of confusion; others claimed that they had no right to coerce members of U.F.A. with regard to politics. Decline in membership, declared a delegate, began when they had attempted to compel members to pay political dues; membership in the U.F.A., he declared, should be based on the fact that the member was a farmer and not a Liberal, Conservative, or any other kind of political thinker. "I would rather," said another, "be coerced by Farmers than coerced by other political parties." A delegate, representing a local with 101 members, stated that if it was declared that the U.F.A. was in politics, the local would be practically forced out of existence. If they wanted to get anywhere, another delegate contended they must support the organization in all of its activities. The resolution was carried.

Another resolution from the Victoria Federal Constituency Association, providing that arrangements be made to collect membership fees through the wheat pool was decisively rejected by the convention, as also was one from East Edmonton Federal Constituency Association, providing for a redistribution of the membership fee.

Cochrane Provincial Constituency Association proposed that the membership fee should be good for one year from the date of payment. It was argued that such a system would considerably increase the membership.

President Wood, supported that view, and hoped that the resolution would be passed by the convention. The resolution carried.

Evening Session

The Farmers' Organization was the title of an address by W. Irvine, M.P., at the evening session. He was, he said, going to give them an elementary lesson in sociology by way of explaining the philosophy of the farmers' movement. By means of a diagram he

traced the history of the Canadian people from the extremely simple life of the very early pioneer, through the multiplying divisions of labor, to the complex conditions of today and the development of a number of classes, which organize in their own interest. The farmers formed one of these classes and they organized not to hurt others but to co-operate with them in the conscious direction of social progress.

Political policy, Mr. Irvine said, was the result of economic necessity. The two-party system in politics fitted in with the simple state of society, but economic development had led to the creation of other parties, Labor, Farmers, Progressives and Independents, so that there were now six parties in the House of Commons. These parties voiced political demands that were the outcome of economic necessities. Each of these parties should maintain its identity and should co-operate in the promotion of human welfare. Ultimately a new form of constitution would recognize these groups and give them a place in the administration of public affairs. The farmers had started in political action with the philosophy of co-operation. They should not forget that now when their work in provincial and federal fields was subject to fierce criticism, and their support was needed. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Irvine.

Provincial Bank

H. E. G. H. Scholefield, submitted a special report on the action taken on the banking and credit resolution passed at the last convention. This resolution had been placed before the provincial government, and the report included a lengthy reply from the government. The reply referred to resolutions on the same subject passed by the conventions of 1919, 1920, 1921, which differed considerably in principle. In view of the prevailing conditions financially the government said, it should be demonstrated that such an enterprise would materially improve conditions, would extend credit beyond what is now available, and to those to whom it is not now available. Neither the difficulties and weaknesses nor the alleged advantage of the proposal, in the opinion of the government, had been sufficiently considered. A provincial bank, the reply said, "cannot deal with the question of financial reform in a fundamental way, and the resolution must be founded on a Dominion basis." After analysing the proposals made and what they involved, the reply, in conclusion, stated that the government considered it could do more practical work by giving attention to long-term rural credit, and it was hopeful "that in the very near future, whatever may result from the present Dominion enquiry, it will be able to bring into effect, to some extent at least, a practical long-term credit scheme."

The following resolution drafted by a special committee, was brought before the convention. "Whereas, we have

Continued on Page 21

H. W. Wood's Address

THE most notable event of the year, stated President Wood in the opening remarks of his address to the U.F.A. convention, was the splendid crop harvested throughout the province. Nature on the whole had dealt very kindly with the farmers in Alberta, and the result should have been prosperity and contentment, not only among farmers but among all classes. The general level of prices, however, was still too much out of balance to permit of the revival of general prosperity.

On account of the general financial conditions up to the beginning of harvest, the membership of the association was at a lower level at the beginning of December than for several years previous. This was the result of economic causes. The strength of the movement, however, could not be accurately gauged by the number of paid-up members. "To gauge the real strength" he said, "we must go beyond the results of unavoidable causes to make our survey. This leads us to the investigation of the spirit and harmony of the organization, the sanity of its membership, and the realization of its needs by both its members and friends, and the amount of confidence there is that the movement is making progress. I realize that it would be impossible to apply these tests and reach conclusions with mathematical precision, but after making the best analysis possible, I am convinced that, measured by these standards, the organization is stronger today than a year ago."

The most important undertaking of the organization during the year, he said, had been the organization of the wheat pool. He gave a brief review of events in connection with the wheat pool from the year 1920, including the agitation for the wheat board, and continued as follows:

The Wheat Pool

"On July 4, the U.F.A. board decided to proceed with the organization of a provincial pool, and the provisional board of the 'Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited,' was created on August 18. The principal problems before this board were those of financing, arranging with elevators to handle the grain, securing efficient salesmen, and the inauguration of an accounting system. These were difficult problems and the time was short. Threshing and the marketing of wheat had already begun. Getting the pool started in time to make a success this season seemed improbable, if not impossible, but with very valuable assistance, the board was able to deal with all these problems and to get the pool in actual operation on October 29, just three months and 24 days, from the time the U.F.A. board decided to take action. While from the standpoint of time, Alberta perhaps holds the world's record in the organization of a wheat pool, the idea of co-operative selling of wheat has been crystallizing in the minds of the Alberta wheat producers for four years. Four years is a very short time for a movement of such magnitude to develop from an idea to successful operation."

"What success the pool will make this year, and what the final outcome will be, are both unknown at the present time. So far, operations have been successful, both in the amount of grain handled, and prices received, as there was reasonable ground to hope for, all things considered. There has been opposition to the pool, and this opposition has caused confusion, but neither the opposition nor the confusion has been greater than was anticipated. While the opposition has caused confusion, it has also acted as a stimulant, causing determination rather than dismay among the wheat producers. Confidence in the future of this system of selling wheat seems to be growing, and the spirit of loyalty everywhere manifested is remarkable. The future of the enterprise depends primarily on the growers themselves. If they believe in it and are determined to go ahead in a sane, practical, business way and make a success of it, nothing can stop them."

Organization of the Wheat Pool Greatest Enterprise the U.F.A. Inaugurated in the Fifteen Years of Its Existence

If they are taking to it simply as a fad, and expecting somebody else to carry it on successfully while they themselves look on criticizing and fault-finding, it cannot succeed. It will require the united, constructive efforts of all concerned, but with this there is nothing to fear.

"It is too early to forecast the details of future development. These details will have to be worked out as the various problems incident to development are faced. Many of these problems will no doubt be serious ones, and will require the very best thought of all, especially those entrusted with the management."

The Drive for Membership

"The time of making our drive for membership, or signing our contracts,



H. W. Wood

Re-elected president of the U.F.A. for the ninth consecutive time.

was inopportune as well as short, and there was little time to perfect organization for such a drive. Under all the circumstances the results of the drive were all, and even more than all that could reasonably have been expected. But the acreage signed up is by no means what it should be. This will necessitate another and a much more thorough drive before the movement of next year's wheat crop begins. When this drive will take place has not yet been decided, neither have the details of the organization for the drive. But with the membership we have, if thoroughly organized, especially at each local shipping point, the increase in signed-up acreage for next year should be at least 50 per cent. greater than we have at the present. The success of this drive will depend very largely on the effort of the present membership. Each member and each locality should be getting ready now to make the best showing possible when the time comes."

Must Work Together

"Will our Alberta Wheat Pool succeed? This question can be answered only by the Alberta wheat producers. They can make it a success, or they can let it be a failure. It will be easier to do the latter than the former. With united, determined, sane and persistent effort, success will be assured. Without this, only partial success, or complete failure can result. Perhaps the greatest difficulty we will encounter will

be at the local shipping points. These shipping points might be classified as the wheat pool trouble units. If the pool wheat can be put into cars and billed to the pool, the balance of the trouble can be overcome. This can be done, and will be done at every point where the local contract signers get together and determine that they are going to work together, to get it done. By this kind of effort the local contract signers can fully protect the interests and rights of each other as well as get their grain shipped. This will require organization, but my earnest advice is that you do not over-emphasize the form of organization to be adopted, nor encumber it with red tape. You want results rather than elaborate organization. Don't try to make your local organization a house to live in but make it a shop to work in. Let it be simple in structure, but make it efficient."

Greatest Enterprise of U.F.A.

"During the fifteen years of existence of the U.F.A. many and various academic questions relating to economic reform have been discussed most zealously. Practical questions have also been discussed, and not a few minor practical enterprises have been undertaken. But the organization of the wheat pool is by far the greatest practical enterprise yet inaugurated. To succeed in this enterprise will justify our whole existence. In the past we have perhaps been too prone to fix our eyes on the far-off glimmering light of academic things, and too much inclined to overlook the near-by blazing light of practical things. Perhaps we have been too prone to bay at the moon and sleep in the sunshine. The practical solution of social or economic problems has always been slow and difficult, while the academic discussion of them has always been easy and alluring. It is not strange that in the infancy of our organization we have been somewhat inclined to take the easy way, but the grinding force of an ever-increasing economic pressure has gradually driven us into the more difficult paths of practical things, things that we can do with our own hands. The wheat pool is an outstanding example of this. Is it worth while?"

Falling Behind Economically

"For the last three years the prices of what the farmer sells have been so out of balance with the prices he has to pay, that economic disaster has been rapidly overtaking him. He finds that he can no longer await action by others, but will have to begin to do something to save himself. In trying to analyze the situation he finds that his primary difficulty is in this wrong relationship of prices. He finds that he has nothing to say about the price at which he sells his own product, and nothing to say about the price at which he buys his supplies. In other words, he finds that he has no selling efficiency whatever, but that when he goes to buy he is encountered by a very highly developed efficiency on the part of those who are merchandising the things he has to buy. This is true of everything he buys, including labor. The net result is that he cannot get enough for what he produces to pay the cost of production and support his family. He is rapidly falling behind economically, his security is exhausted, and his credit is gone. His security is the only thing that justifies credit, and neither can be restored under the present abnormally wrong relationship of prices. What is he going to do about it?"

"There are two methods of procedure for his consideration: First, to develop enough buying efficiency to reduce the prices of what he buys to the level of the prices he gets through inefficient selling; second, to develop enough sell-

ing efficiency to raise the prices of what he sells to the level of the prices of what he has to buy. The first is not practicable, even if it were desirable, except perhaps as supplementary to the second. While buying efficiently is important, it is not primary in the solution of the present economic problems which the farmers are facing. So it would seem that the logical place for the farmer to begin the solution of his economic problem in a practical way is to begin to develop his own efficiency in the salesmanship of his product. This will involve a long and difficult process, and success can be achieved through his own efforts only."

"In undertaking to develop the efficient marketing of Alberta farm products, there can be little question but that wheat is the logical one to begin with. It represents more cash value than any other one product, and is in proper form to go on the world's markets as it passes out of the hands of the producer, without any manufacturing process. Being imperishable, it can be kept indefinitely should there be a serious over-production. If the farmer, through a thoroughly mobilized and sustained effort, can establish an efficient system of selling his own wheat, he can do the same with other products until all are included. If he cannot do it with wheat, how can he hope to do it with any other product? He can succeed if he will, but the work is up to him, and the reward will be his if he succeeds. The loss will be his if he fails. Success will mean economic freedom and prosperity. Failure will mean economic slavery and misery. He can take his choice. He will get what he pays for, and he will pay for what he gets."

Blind Drummers

Dealing with the political aspect of the activities of the U.F.A., Mr. Wood stated, "During the past year, political bossism has reared its head from the miasmal swamp-lands of political partyism, and issued a pleading call to the free citizenship of Alberta to return to its infected domain." The people, however, had no intention of voluntarily returning to party servitude. The mighty effort to bring the people back to the thrall of party bossism had definitely failed, "and about all that is left is a blind drummer or two, who see nothing and hear only the noise of their own drumming. In the vicious assault that had been launched against the present Alberta government," Mr. Wood said, "facts have been perverted, difficulties defined as wrong-doing, and criticism prostituted to vicious indictment. In fact no effort has been spared to discredit the government in the minds of the people. This has not been done by citizens who have merited the confidence of the people by their sincere and consistent efforts to make conditions better by revealing the whole, simple truth, because of the saving power of truth. Nor has it been done because this government is worse than other governments have been, or than another government elected some other way probably would have been. It is doubtful that the personnel or the actions of the government had anything to do with it. The whole attempt was evidently staged because the present government does not represent the reactionary forces that have controlled the political party system from the beginning."

"No sane person would claim that the present government is perfect, or that it has not made mistakes, and no sane person expected perfection. This government represents the first effort of the people in the control of their own political activities, and it is the government's first experience. While this is true, the government has no cause to be ashamed of honest comparison with any which has preceded it, and the people have much cause to be encouraged by their first effort. It should be held responsible for its mistakes, and in no wise exempt from criticism. But he who criticizes for the purpose of creating confusion in the minds of the people,

1923 With B.C. Co-operators

THAT the year 1923 will in the future be regarded as an important milestone in the story of agricultural development along co-operative lines in British Columbia is practically certain. Never before in the history of the province have so many producers of primary products striven to achieve success by co-operative effort; and while in most instances the results achieved have not been so great as the more optimistic expected, they have been such as to make those better able to appreciate the difficulties to be overcome, feel satisfied that the first round in the fight against adversity has been won.

As indicated in articles the writer has contributed to *The Grain Growers' Guide* during the past year, co-operation was forced upon the producers of tree fruits, berries, vegetables and other farm products, by the stern logic of events, chiefly in the nature of some very serious adjustments in values covering a three-year period that meant for the farmer and the fruitman a deficit at the close of each year's operations. The cumulative effect of these deficits with the producer of British Columbia, as with the grain grower of the prairie provinces, had brought him to the point where something had to be done if the situation was to be saved.

It is the history of the co-operative movement the world over that it takes its permanent rootage on barren soil. The majority of men on the land cease to be "incorrigible individualists," only when driven to united action by stress of adverse circumstances. During the several years preceding 1921, there was no crying need in B.C. for co-operative effort. Prices were good and the practical farmer with half a head on his shoulders was able to make a tidy profit over cost of production.

But even under these conditions, the tree fruit growers benefited greatly by organizing the Okanagan United Growers, which included about fifty per cent. of the growers. As the biggest fruit packing and selling organization in the province it successfully safeguarded the interests of the fruit farmers, when unscrupulous independents attempted to rob them as long as selling conditions were favorable. But when agricultural values got on to the toboggan in 1921 and struck the bottom with a dull, sickening thud in 1922, this growers' organization was not strong enough to steady the markets. In 1921 it made an ineffectual attempt to do so by practically abandoning the prairie markets to the independents, and sending the bulk of the apples grown by the organized farmers to the United States and abroad, where they realized poor prices. Severely criticized for its effort to save the 1921 apple deal by this line of action, the United Growers in 1922 insisted on its share of the prairie markets, with the inevitable consequence that everything shipped to a consignment basis. The apple deal was the most disastrous in the history of the business, any reserves the fruit growers had accumulated in the prosperous years were dissipated, and the majority were ready for co-operation.

It was in the face of this deplorable set of conditions that the tree fruit

Fruit Growers Satisfied With Progress Made By New Company Against Great Odds.— By S. W. Dajoe

men and vegetable growers of the great interior districts of British Columbia from Creston, just through the Crow's Nest Pass from sunny Alberta to the Similkameen and the upper stretches of the Fraser River Valley in the West, after hearing Aaron Sapiro, decided that their only salvation lay in co-operative effort.

How Financing Was Done

I have already told the story of the campaign for signatures to five-year contracts that resulted in eighty-five per cent. of the producers being drawn into the Associated Growers Ltd., of British Columbia, but it might not be amiss here to say something more of the manner in which some three thousand odd practically moneyless farmers, financed the purchasing of the warehouses of the independent companies at a cost of nearly \$400,000. They succeeded in financing this large undertaking by forming a company known as the Growers' Packing Houses Ltd., and issuing six per cent first mortgage debentures, which they succeeded in floating at par. By this means they were enabled to make a cash payment and for the balance of the price they induced the vendors of the properties to accept seven per cent. second mortgage five-year debentures, reserving the right to retire them at their option any time during the five-year period.

To provide the necessary sums to gradually retire these large obligations the growers agreed, under the terms of their contracts, to contribute five cents per box off apples, pears and crab apples, and two and a-half cents per box off the stone fruits. By adopting this course the growers enhanced the value of the security given, and made the debentures a safe investment with a certainty of redemption within a limited time. It is estimated that by the time the whole of the fruit and vegetable crop has been disposed of there will be sufficient revenue to retire all but a small proportion of the first mortgage debentures, and that within three years both first and second mortgage debentures will be paid, leaving

the growers in complete possession of valuable properties and equipment capable of handling the packing and shipping of their crops, with possible small additions here and there, for many years to come. This remarkable bit of financing affords a striking illustration of what necessity can accomplish.

Hard Terms

The six per cent. first mortgage debentures covering something less than half the cost of the purchased packing houses and equipment, were floated on such good terms because of the favorable action of one of the chartered banks in loaning the organization the money required at six per cent. The original plan was to raise the money by a debenture issue which members of the Vancouver Board of Trade offered to purchase on a seven per cent. basis. For the advancing of this sum of money at a low rate of interest through a well-known trust company, the fruit growers have expressed their gratitude, but they have less reason to be pleased with the manner in which they have been treated by the bank in subsequent dealings.

In addition to the money necessary to purchase the independent shippers' plants the growers had to provide for the payment of wages, the purchase of boxes, paper and all other expenses in connection with the packing of the crop. For these purposes the thirty locals included in the co-operative required a sum amounting to over \$2,000,000. To get this money they were forced by the bank to agree to terms of repayment that have proven a serious blow to the co-operative movement.

In a word, the bank would listen to only one proposal, and it was that it should be repaid every cent of money borrowed at eight per cent. before the producers could get a cent of the price received for their fruit. The inevitable consequence of this ultra-safety-first policy on the part of the bank in question has been to force many growers to resort to expensive methods of providing money for their necessities,

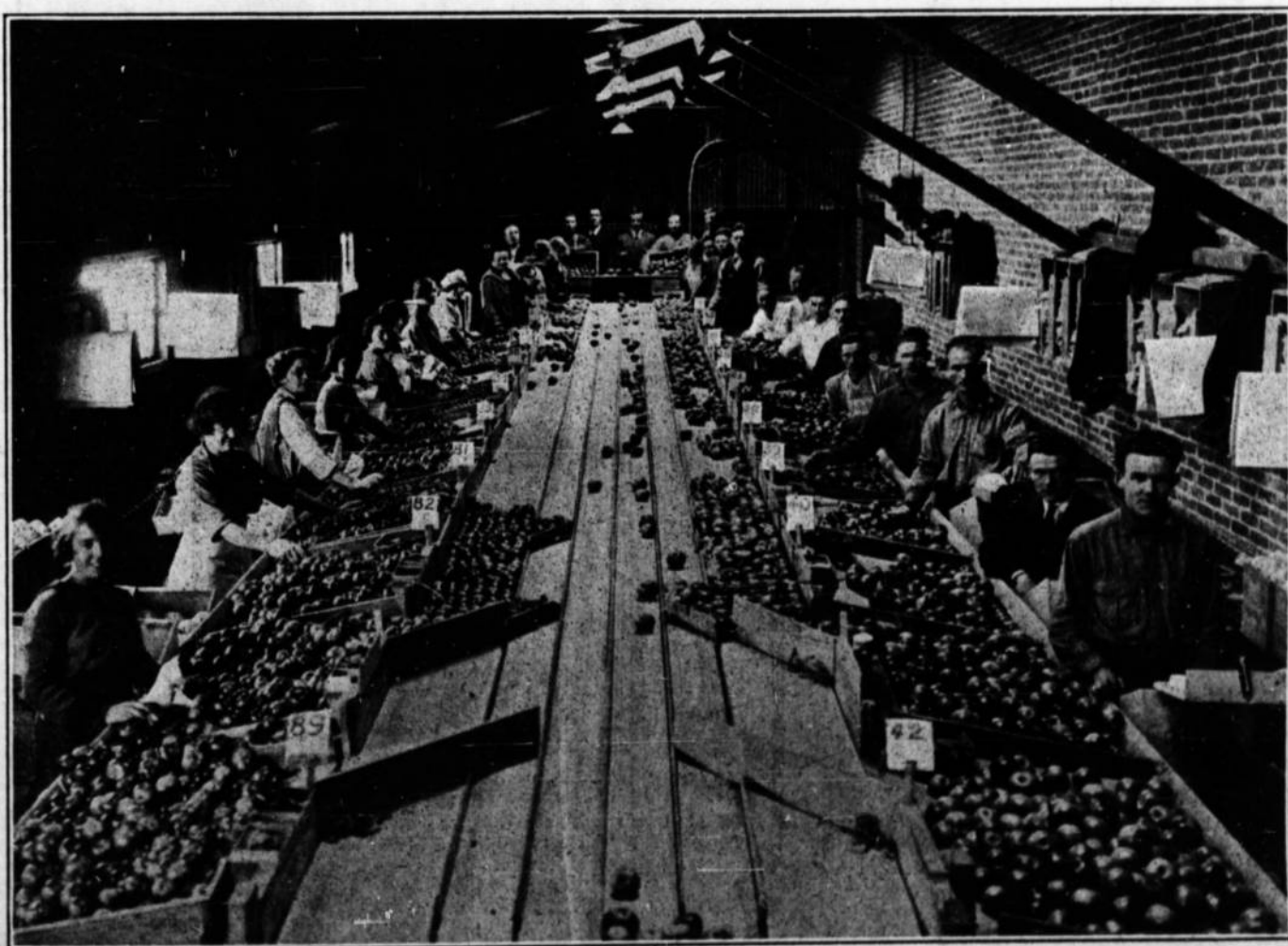
and the harvesting of the crops. At the date of writing, when the loan to the bank is repaid in full, they find their share of the crop is largely locked up in apples in storage and are unable to finance on them either as an organization or individually.

There is no getting away from the fact that the course adopted by the bank has brought about great hardship to individual growers and the business community in general, and has created a most unfortunate situation for a young co-operative effort, the failure of which would be nothing short of a national calamity. When the bank, taking full advantage of the crippled state of the fruit industry, insisted on making these terms, the feeling was that, in view of the fact that the 1922 crop had brought little but red ink, and there was no certainty that the co-operative would be able to stabilize marketing conditions, it was justified in fully protecting itself. But the growers were confident that once their organization demonstrated its ability to get more for fruit than packing, shipping and selling charges, the bank would loosen up and let them have some money. But there was practically nothing doing along these lines even after the co-operative had demonstrated that it was going to function successfully.

Cure for the Trouble

Just as surely as necessity is the mother of invention does adversity point the way to the creation of conditions that spell a return to prosperity. In this particular instance the coldly incisive ultimatum of the bank has aroused the producers to a determination to free themselves from the shackles with which they are bound. Some locals will do more than others in this respect no doubt, but the general line of action will be to build up local capitalization year by year to the point where financing of the marketing of the crop each season will become a comparatively easy matter. Thousands of farmers today are grimly determined that they will not for many years have to go on their knees to the banks for money with which to market their produce. They look forward to the day when the banks will compete with one another for the privilege of loaning them money and at better terms than they quote today.

In the face of the heavy deductions from present low prices, many of the local organizations are subtracting an additional amount from returns for capitalization purposes. To illustrate, the local operating in the Penticton district is withholding twenty per cent. of growers' net returns, and from this sum \$20,000 will be set aside for capitalization, after which what is left of the twenty per cent. will be distributed. In five years this local will have a paid-up capital of \$100,000, the contributors to which will hold interest-bearing shares. By that time, or before, it should be in a position to make a percentage advance to growers on delivery of fruit to the packing houses. Meanwhile, it is anticipated that the co-operative, having demonstrated a capacity to function with considerable credit to itself and much benefit to



Apple Graders at Work at Penticton, B.C.

Continued on Page 16



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Alberta Farm Women's Convention

THE United Farm Women of Alberta, can look back to their 1924 convention as one of the most successful in the history of the organization. From many standpoints—of attendance, amount of work accomplished and the high standard both of the program and discussions—it was an epoch marking event in the progress of the association, which has experienced many interesting and profitable annual gatherings.

The program as mapped out provided for three full days of separate sessions for the women and one day, the opening day, of joint sessions with the main convention. The evening sessions were spent also in joint session. Even with three days of meetings the proceedings had to be very carefully managed in order to get in all the important matters that were intended for consideration. But the chairmen provided for both the men and the women's conventions carried through the business with good dispatch, and kept the matters of the moment so clearly before the meeting that they were able to get through a vast amount of work, with practically no confusion or retracing of ground already covered.

In her presidential address delivered before the main convention on the opening day, Mrs. Sears, president of the U.F.W.A., stressed the value of co-operation to help solve the problems which face farm people. Mrs. Sears envisioned a future convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, when they would look back to 1923 as an important turning point in the welfare of rural people. They would then see 1923 as the year that marked the organization of the wheat pool, the commencement of the cattle pool, better marketing of poultry, and a year that was marked by a better knowledge and appreciation of means of safeguarding the health of the individuals.

Organization is the means by which these benefits are secured. It will be the means of training the intelligence of the people. And in speaking of women's part in this movement, Mrs. Sears said:

"There are a few who do know and are trying to spread that knowledge through the only means available—organization. In most of the so-called enlightened countries, some of the women are organized for various causes and reasons. Even in Oriental countries there is the beginning of independence and organization. Wherever they are, and for whatever they stand, they never lose sight of three main issues: women, child welfare and peace. They work with men whenever their ideals coincide, but more often alone, for they cannot be depended upon to show the same loyalty to party, that has made machine politics possible; issues and men rank above party loyalty. The effect of policies upon the home and the race form the basis of their judgment."

In addition to her presidential address, Mrs. Sears gave a report to the U.F.W.A. of her own activities during the year. In this she dealt with the action taken on resolutions passed by last year's convention meetings of the Women's Section of the Canadian Council of Agriculture and organization work. At the close of her report, Mrs. Sears intimated that she did not intend to stand again as candidate for the office of president, and thanked the members of the association most heartily for their support and loyalty during the four years she had held that office.

Following immediately after came the secretary's report, which appears elsewhere in this issue. The first vice-president's report was presented by Mrs. R. B. Gunn. She pointed out that while 1923 had been disappointing as far as membership, prospects had never been brighter for a new year than they were for 1924. The spirit of co-operation had been strengthened through the newly organized wheat pool, and women were taking a keener interest in co-operative marketing of poultry, dairy and garden produce.

An improvement was made in the manner of receiving reports from the

The 1924 Convention of the United Farm Women of Alberta Proves Most Successful—Change in Officers

directors. Instead of each director giving an individual report of the activities in her own district and of her own work, there was a consolidated report given by the board of directors. Mrs. Mary Puncke, director for Bow River, and Mrs. H. McLeod, for McLeod, resigned during the year. Two meetings of the board and one meeting of the executive had been held during 1923.

Education Discussed

Mrs. R. B. Gunn, presented the report of the committee on education. In her report, Mrs. Gunn explained in a general way, the revision made in the high school course by the provincial committee which has been at work on it for over two years. She explained that the subjects to be stressed are English history (including civics and economics), mathematics and science (including physics, chemistry, agriculture and geography). She pointed out that Alberta



Mrs. M. L. Sears

Retires from presidency after four years' service.

has now, for the first time in its history, a high school course in agriculture drafted. The new course was commenced in the fall term of 1923, so pupils graduating from high school in 1925, will be the first students to complete the new courses as provided.

There was a good discussion following the report on education, and the questions asked by the delegates showed farm women's keen interest in the subject. Hon. P. Baker, minister of education, and Mr. Ross, deputy-minister of education, were present on the platform, ready and willing to give the convention information on any phase of education which they desired.

In reply to a question concerning the correspondence course, instituted by the department of education in elementary school subjects, Mr. Baker explained that this was intended to be of assistance and give direction to the studies of those who could not attend school, and who wished to do some home studying. To another question, asking if some way could be worked out securing more uniform standard for the elementary grades of the rural schools as there is often too great a difference in the classification of children according to grades by the various teachers, Mr. Baker informed the convention that the department of education is preparing a standard set of examination questions for grades 5, 6, 7, and that the teachers will be able to use these to guide them in the promotion of children into and from the grades mentioned. When asked upon whom rested the responsibility of deciding whether or not a teacher in a one-roomed rural school should attempt to teach grade 9, Mr. Baker said that the responsibility did not rest entirely with the teacher or

the board of trustees, but largely on the inspector who was perhaps best able to judge whether the teacher was able to do the extra work without neglecting the children in the lower grades.

Closed schools and reduction in school grants came in for considerable discussion. Mr. Baker pointed out that even under normal conditions some schools are closed, as the schools take their vacations in different seasons of the year. Some schools were closed in Alberta because there was not enough children attending them to warrant the school being kept in operation. Where this was the case provision was usually made for the transportation of the children to a neighboring school. Mr. Baker stated that the number of schools closed for lack of funds to finance them is not large. The amount of money loaned to school districts so as to keep school in operation had doubled in 1922, the first complete year of office of the present government. The demand for money in school grants is ever growing, and even with the reduction in the size of the grants last year the total amount paid was larger than the preceding years.

Religious Teaching

A resolution asking for religious exercises, prayer and bible reading in the school brought out quite a lively discussion. Some delegates contended that many children are growing up in Alberta without hearing the bible read, or without daily prayer, either in the home or school, as in many places there are no churches and Sunday schools. A number favored a law requiring teachers to have prayer and bible reading in the school. With equal vigor the argument was given by other delegates that it was not a matter to be settled by legislation, that it would be a mistake to compel a teacher to have prayer or bible reading if that teacher was not a Christian, and that it was the duty of the mothers to secure religious teaching for their children and not to place this duty upon the teacher. The resolution was amended and passed asking that books of bible history and bible stories be placed in the libraries of the schools of the province.

Public Health

Wednesday afternoon's session opened with the presentation of the report on public health, by Mrs. J. W. Field. In her report, Mrs. Field pointed out the change that had been made in the financing of public health nurses; where this formerly had been a service provided by the provincial government with only a very small charge made to the school districts, it was now placed upon a 50-50 basis with the municipalities. The work of the public health and district nurses was explained and Mrs. Field paid high tribute to the value of the work done by the nurses in the outlying districts to the people who are living many miles away from doctors and hospital. She pointed out that municipal hospitals in Alberta had passed the experimental stage. There are three municipal doctors in Alberta working with evident success.

Following the report on public health, three interesting addresses were given on subjects relating to this subject. The first was an address by Hon. Irene Parlbay, on the problem of the mentally deficient. Space does not permit going as fully into the detail of Mrs. Parlbay's address as it deserves, but it is to be printed in pamphlet form and will be sent out on request by the department of health. It is a report well worth the serious study of individuals and organizations concerned with social welfare. Mrs. Parlbay pointed out at the commencement that the first step to be taken in dealing with this problem is to arouse public opinion as to its seriousness. This must be done before the medical profession or the government can make any progress.

Miss Clarke, superintendent of public health nurses, spoke briefly on their duties, and of some of the results of their work.

Arthur K. Whiston, supervisor of organization of hospitals branch of the department of health, described the

Continued on Page 25

U.F.W.A. Secretary's Report

Showing Progress of the United Farm Women of Alberta in Past Ten Years

THE membership is now six times as large as it was at the end of the first year, and we have 263 locals on our list as compared with 19 at the end of our first year. Figures and numerical comparisons are not, however, a true criterion of the progress of an organization. Our true progress is marked by the ideals we stand for, the strength of our loyalty, our influence in our respective communities and on our province as a whole, and the growth of our character as individuals and as an association. These were the opening remarks of Miss J. B. Kidd, secretary of the U.F.W.A., whose further review of the progress since that time continues, in part:

It is well, therefore, for us to look back upon the work we have accomplished at each of our nine annual meetings in order that we may gain a fair knowledge of our progress.

Retrospection

At the first convention little business was transacted other than the organization of the association and election of officers.

The following year, 1916, however, saw the convention recognizing the need of an organization for farm boys and girls, and first tentative steps being taken to meet this need. On this occasion, also, the U.F.W.A. expressed its interest in marketing by passing a resolution in favor of legislation which would encourage the buying and selling of eggs on a quality basis.

At the third convention, the association took its first public stand in regard to a definite peace policy. It is interesting to note that when the world was in the midst of a great conflict the U.F.W.A. expressed itself in no uncertain terms as follows:

"Whereas, private ownership of factories for the making of munitions of war and the enormous profits derived therefrom is liable to prove a direct incentive to war, and,

"Whereas, the making of profit from the slaughter of human beings is abhorrent to the sense of this meeting;

"Therefore be it resolved, that, at the conclusion of peace, the governments of the world be urged by every responsible organization in the civilized countries to seriously consider the advisability of the nationalization of all works for the manufacture of armaments."

In January of 1918, the U.F.W.A. made its first plea for women's suffrage, asking that "the franchise be extended to women, and that homesteads be thrown open to women upon the same conditions as men."

On this occasion also the interest of the farm women in health matters was shown, and resolutions were passed asking for compulsory medical inspection of schools and for compulsory segregation of the mentally unfit.

Junior Work

The following year, 1919, further progress was made in young people's work, when the plan of holding annual short courses at the University was suggested. This suggestion resulted, the following June, in the first University Week for Farm Young People. Further reference to this conference will be made by the convener of Young People's Work. University Week has now become an annual affair, anticipated with intense interest by farm young people throughout the province. It was at this convention also that the constitution for the Junior Branch was adopted. The Junior U.F.A., which at that time consisted of only a few scattered Boys' and Girls' Clubs, is now well known throughout the province and has a well developed organization of its own.

The principle of Mothers' Pensions was also unanimously endorsed at the 1922 convention.

At the convention in January of 1923, the legal status of women was of primary interest, and much time was given to discussion of various phases of the laws of the province as they affect women and children. As a result of the discussion, the convention sanctioned the principle that the terms on which divorce is granted should be

equal for men and women; equal parental rights in respect to inheritance of the property of a son or daughter who dies intestate; and equal parental guardianship, which principle has been included in the statutes of the province by the present government.

The following convention, 1921, showed a large proportion of resolutions dealing with recommendations for revisions in the public school system in general, and of the curriculum in particular. Many of the recommendations made have been incorporated in the course of studies as recently revised. A resolution that the schools of agriculture be placed under the direction

of the Department of Education was also adopted by the 1921 annual meeting.

In January, 1922, the U.F.W.A. first endorsed the principle of community of interests, as applied to property rights, as embodied in the following resolution:

"Be it resolved, that the provincial government be requested to establish by legislation the principle of community of interests between husband and wife with regard to all real property acquired by them as a result of their common labor and effort, and that this be recognized during coverture, in separation and in the death of either."

The resolution was again endorsed last year.

No action has yet been made of the action taken at various times in regard to social service measures. At each succeeding annual meeting, however, the U.F.W.A. has wholeheartedly sup-

ported prohibition. Other recommendations of a social reform nature were those asking for better protection of illegitimate children and mothers of illegitimate children, segregation of feeble minded, propaganda to prevent the use of narcotics among minors, and the provision of homes for delinquent boys and girls.

The business done at the last convention will be fairly familiar to most of us. It will be remembered that a very few resolutions were adopted, but that the reports and discussions were of a high order and that a spirit of harmony and unity coupled with a desire for real progress on the part of our organization were evident.

The summary of the policy of the U.F.W.A. in past years, as exemplified in the action taken by the annual conventions, is merely a bird's eye view of the organization's activities and has been given in order that we may esti-

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Membership Records

In point of numbers, the reports for the past two years has been somewhat disappointing, but correspondence with the locals throughout the province has convinced me that the spirit of the organization was never better and that we are at the beginning of a period of real progress. Our membership this year is 2,142 as compared with 2,938 last year. The number of locals is 263, as compared with 332 last year. Ten new locals have been organized this year as follows: Battle River Constituency, Willowlea; Bow River, Buffalo Hill, East Calgary, Carseland; West Calgary, Beddington; Lethbridge, Coaldale and Wrentham; Macleod, Windy Hill; Red Deer, Vimy Ridge; and Stratheona, Clover Bar Centre and Leedale.

The great work that lies before us through 1924 is the perfection of our organization so that we may go forward—a great united body of earnest men and women, performing the task we have set out to accomplish in such a way that we may leave an easier path for those who follow the vocation which we have chosen.

H. W. Wood's Address

Continued from Page 8

and to retard their efforts in the development of higher and more efficient citizenship, is an enemy to the people he is trying to confuse, and unworthy of the rights of citizenship. He is a spiritual confusionist and a social reactionary."

Old System Rejected

The present government of Alberta, he stated, whatever its faults or imperfections, represented an effort on the part of the people to get away from the old system and create a new one—a new and better one. It had not been fairly criticized by its opponents nor had the reactionary forces ever "given any logical reasons for believing that the people under systematic organization, controlling and guiding their own political activities, selecting their own leadership and their own representatives, could not hope for better results than they had achieved under the old system." The people have rejected the old system. They have given it a fair trial, and in 1921 the organized farmers of Alberta determined to try something else. "Democracy," he continued, "could never hope to succeed so long as its forces are led and controlled by the servants and emissaries of autocracy. It must select its own leaders and control its own forces. These leaders must be wisely chosen, dependable and capable. This involves the development of higher citizenship capacity both on the part of the people and their leaders; the people in selecting their leaders and the leaders in giving faithful and efficient service." The complete success of democracy could not be accomplished in a short time, and it could only be done "by patient, persistent, hard work, backed up by determination and guided by horse sense." The United Farmers of Alberta, he said, were trying to contribute to the great work of social reorganization. They have moved in political reorganization, and are moving in economic reorganization. "So far," he said in conclusion, "they have succeeded as well as they had any reason to hope. They have demonstrated what can be done in the vigor of their youth, but not what can be accomplished by the strength of developed maturity. Will they go on in that development guided by sanity and wisdom, working, achieving, until their efforts are rewarded with success, or will they retire from the field exhausted by their first effort, grumblingly but submissively to resume the burdens of servitude, hoping that eventually some philanthropic autocracy will lift the burdens from their shoulders and set them free?"

"If you cannot withstand the jungle chatter of the jungle people, you will turn back to the jungle and add your chatter to the jungle confusion. If your souls have sickened at that chatter and are filled with a sincere desire for harmony and order, you will keep steadfastly to your course. The choice is yours. The reward of success will be yours. The punishment for failure will be yours. Make your choice."

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The Secret of Winter Eggs

Making Biddy Pay Her Way in the Season of High Prices for Her Product

IT is not so difficult as it might appear to make your hens lay when eggs are highest in price—the desideratum of all poultry keepers. The main points in getting winter-laying hens are: selection, feeding and care.

Nearly all hens can be induced to lay in winter by proper feeding and care, but poorly-selected and poorly-bred hens will not lay steadily and consecutively. It is better to get into one good laying strain of hens and keep your stock up to the standard. Personally I prefer white Leghorns, but I have seen equally as good results from other breeds. These pure-bred hens will lay from 150 to 250 eggs per year, while the ordinary scrub hen will only lay 50 to 100 with the best of care.

The next point is the selection of the laying hens from the flock. Even if it is a scrub flock it is equally as important, or more so than with a good flock (where it is important also) to select all the best hens from the bunch and dispose of the balance in the fall. It does not pay to winter old or rough, scrubby hens, or those that do not have indications of a good laying ability, which are mainly a good appearance (the old wedge shape), and a good width (more than two fingers) between the pelvic bones.

Early Moulting

After the flock has been selected in the fall, the next thing is to get the older pullets and hens to moult early. It is not necessary nor better for young spring pullets to moult in the fall, but the rest should be well fed on a heat-producing food such as corn and mash of various sorts for about two weeks, and then a sudden check made in their food till they get almost nothing for three or four days. This will cause the feathers to drop out in bunches, and after they have fallen out pretty well, then a good mixed ration should be given them to furnish them with plenty of food for their growing feathers, but very little heat-producing food which would cause them to fatten up and lessen their egg production.

Soon after their feathers have come in well they will begin to lay, and it is then the poultryman will take the best of care with his flock, both as to their feed and shelter, for he knows that every egg sings its little song of cash.

Imitate Summer

Winter feeding should resemble the spring and summer conditions as nearly as possible. If we analyze these we will find they consist of mainly: (1). Nature—our old stock has been used to laying mainly in summer, and it is harder to get them to lay much in winter. Bred-to-lay hens are used to laying the year round, and if given proper food and care will do so. (2). Grain and similar foods. These form the foundation food of most poultry, and they will not lay well even in summer if they do not get enough to live upon. (3). Meat and Insects. The poultry go around picking up worms, bugs, flies, etc., almost every hour of the day. Nearly half of their food will

consist of these. In winter these rations have to be replaced. (4). Green feed. Hens eat a lot of grass, etc., in summer which tone up the digestion. (5). Pebbles and small grains of most anything which they retain in their gizzards for grinding up their food. (6). Lime or other shell-forming material of which they pick up a good deal; enough to put a shell on every egg they lay. (7). Plenty of pure drinking water and any other drink they can get into, which a farmer happens to leave around. (8). Long hours. Hens run their business on the eight-hour plan—eight hours in the forenoon and eight in the afternoon. (9). Good weather. Even stormy weather will often check their laying.

Now if we can approximate these conditions reasonably close, we will have the best results. In the first place then we can place the nature of the hen and get the hen that "naturally" lays in winter.

Choice of Grains

As to grain, probably the best laying grain is wheat, but it is much better to feed a mixture than a straight feed. We use a mixture of two parts oats, one part wheat, one part corn, with sometimes a little of other mixtures added. Grain should not be thrown to them on a floor or in a heap, but the floor should be covered with a litter of chaff or straw, preferably chopped, about four or five inches deep, and the grain scattered in this to give them lots of exercise, a very necessary thing. The best time to feed grain is early in the morning and late at night.

Give them a good feed about four o'clock at night, let them grind that into eggs over night. After they go to roost at night throw their morning ration in the litter and then they can get to work again just as soon as it is daylight. At noon they should be given a warm mash of ground feed or bran, shorts, etc. Some people prefer to keep a dry mash before them in a hopper at all times, but we never considered it necessary.

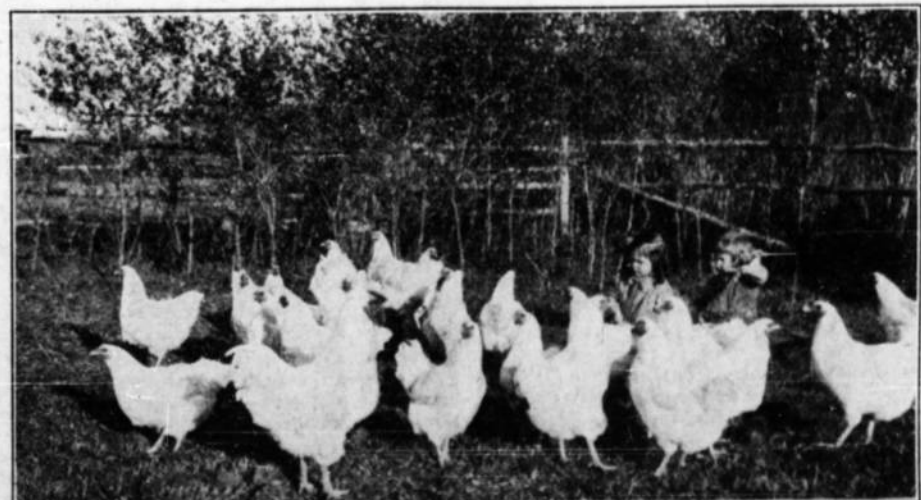
For meat rations we use various methods. Portions of slaughtered animals, rabbits, table refuse, or commercial preparations. Cooked meat is usually better than raw, though not necessarily so if the raw can be given in palatable form. Ground meat is best and it can be fed in the mash if desired.

Green feed to replace grass can consist of cabbage leaves, mangels, carrots, etc., fed in various ways. A winter supply of coarse sand, gravel or the like should be laid in before freeze up and probably placed in one corner. A pile of ashes or dust is also excellent for sanitary purposes for the hens like to take a dust bath more than a boy likes to take a water bath.

Oyster shells, old plaster, or other lime materials should be kept in a hopper before the hens all the time.

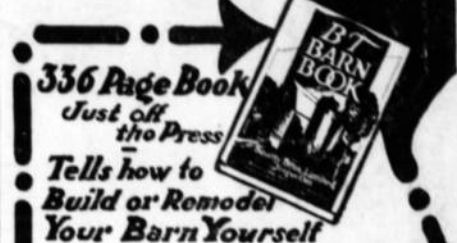
Liquid Requirements

There should be plenty of warm, fresh drinking water before the hens all the time also. This should be put in fresh at least twice a day and kept reasonably



To be successful in obtaining winter eggs, the poultryman must keep in mind and duplicate as far as possible summer conditions—a variety of food, grit, exercise, fresh air, and where practicable, long hours by artificial illumination.

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"Treating grain with a solution of Formaldehyde, one pound to thirty-two gallons of water, we are never troubled with smut. We have never lost a point in any grain competition on account of smut."

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Such a large number of requests are received by The Guide for information upon a wide range of subjects that a Special Bulletin Service has been developed to meet the need. Some of these Bulletins are reprints of articles that have appeared in The Guide from time to time and some are new material. The list will be added to in the future. These Bulletins will be sent at one cent each, when accompanied by a self-addressed and stamped (three-cent) envelope. For convenience please order by number.

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20. How to Lay Out a Farm Garden.
21. Systematic Planning of Housecleaning.
22. Canning Meat.
23. Sweet Clover Varieties.
24. Securing a Stand of Sweet Clover.
25. Harvesting and Pasturing Sweet Clover.
26. Harvesting a Seed Crop of Sweet Clover.
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clean, but if sour milk or butter-milk is available it is a much better drink than water and besides it takes the place of considerable meat rations as well. Fresh milk is also good, but must be kept fresh for changes from fresh to sour and back to fresh or even of quick changes in the grain rations are injurious to fowls and should be avoided for the best results.

The poultry house should be suitable also. Of reasonably good size, it should be well lighted and well ventilated. This is very important and it is absolutely necessary that the quarters should not be damp. It is much better to be cold and well ventilated and dry, than to be warm and damp. A straw

roof is one of the best aids to dryness and ventilation. Neither should it be drafty, and if possible it should be kept reasonably warm, but not hot. Hens will naturally lay better in a warm house than a cold one, because a cold one takes just so much of their feed for heat. Double boarded houses give good results. Electric lights to lengthen the hen's day are a great advantage, and when the light is available will result in more eggs.

These are some of the main considerations in winter egg laying, and if the hens are properly handled they will be sure to give tangible results by filling the egg basket in winter as well as summer.

Sweet Clover

The Crop That Will Help You

This is the first of a series of four articles by J. G. Haney of the Extension Department, International Harvester Company

IN recent years no other crop has come into prominence and favor so rapidly as has sweet clover. A few years ago little was said for, and much against, sweet clover, while at present there cannot be enough said in its favor; and strange to say, those who are saying things in favor of the crop are those who are growing and using it and know what they are talking about.

Information regarding sweet clover, collected from the provinces, indicates that there is no other crop that will grow under such a wide range of climatic and soil conditions. Those who have become wise to the merits of the plant no longer despise it as a weed, but are planting it for pasture and hay, and as a soil builder—as green manure.

Advantages of Sweet Clover

1. It will grow under conditions not favorable to alfalfa or red clover—on heavy, wet, alkali, on hard, dry, gumbo soils, and on poor, run-down soils, especially if they contain lime or alkali.

2. It is as rich in feeding value as alfalfa, either for hay or pasture, and will not bloat cattle or sheep as alfalfa occasionally does.

3. Will produce two to four times as much growth in a season as alfalfa, clover or any of the grasses, and is eaten by all kinds of stock. (Stock sometimes refuse to eat it at first, but soon become accustomed to it.)

4. Being a biennial—grows only two years, like red clover—it fits well in the rotation, and is a great soil builder. One ton of dry sweet clover contains as much nitrogen and humus-forming material—vegetable matter—as four tons of barnyard manure.

5. Being a legume, nitrogen is taken from the air, through the nodules on the roots, the same as alfalfa or clover. The bacteria on sweet clover is the same as on alfalfa, but owing to softer roots the sweet clover becomes inoculated more readily than alfalfa and so may be used to prepare land for alfalfa. The roots, being soft, are easily plowed up and they soon rot and become a part of the soil.

6. Produces seed under all conditions, and the seed is as easy to save as grain. It can be cut with the binder and threshed with the ordinary thresher. Not all of the seed will be hulled by the ordinary thresher, but it is not necessary that it should be.

7. Starts early in the spring, before any other grass, and grows until a hard frost comes. A light frost will not injure it.

8. Can be sown with a nurse crop on well prepared land, and will furnish some pasture after the grain is cut. If sown alone it will make a crop of hay or good pasture the first year, but it does not produce seed until the second year.

Alfalfa Makes Best Hay

Where alfalfa can be grown successfully it is not expected that sweet clover will replace this great crop. Sweet clover is at a disadvantage in the respect that it must be reseeded, or allowed to reseed itself every other year. Also, sweet clover grows more rank and does not make as fine a quality of hay. It is as a pasture plant, and for use in the rotation to add fresh organic matter to the soil, and on land not suited to alfalfa, that sweet clover will be found most valuable.

Varieties of Sweet Clover

The white flowered is most common and is usually recommended for all purposes. A yellow flowered variety is grown in some sections and has the advantage of growing finer and closer to

the ground, producing a finer quality of hay, making a good pasture and reseeding more persistently. In the drier sections of the northwest the yellow flowered apparently grows more successfully than the white, and we would recommend it for hay and pasture in Western Canada. A third, an annual variety, is little grown. This variety must be planted early in the spring and produces seed and dies the same season, the same as spring grain.

The two former varieties are biennials—that is, they should be planted in early spring and good growth is made, but no seed is produced the first year. The second year a seed crop or two or more hay crops may be secured. When used in permanent pasture sweet clover will usually reseed itself, but it is a good practice to sow a small amount of seed every other year or so, or as needed, to keep the pasture good.

John Strachan's Experience

John Strachan, of Pope, 50 miles northwest of Brandon, gives sweet clover a big boost. He began seeding it in 1920, though he settled there in '82. The four acres seeded in 1920 gave his stock a taste for the crop, and he seeded 14 acres in 1921, on land that had failed to make a catch of grass. After the wheat was cut, this 14-acre piece was pastured, furnishing feed for eight head of cattle and 31 head of sheep, all of which were fat before winter set in.

In the spring of 1922 he turned into this field of 14 acres 63 head of sheep and lambs, which were left in until the second week in June. Ten days after the sheep were taken out 14 loads of hay were taken off, and though damaged by bad weather made good feed. The 63 sheep were out only three weeks, and on August 28 22 yearling heifers were turned in and six days later 118 feeder sheep from the Winnipeg Stock Yards, making a total of 203 head on this 14-acre piece. The heifers were removed in a few days, but the 181 head of sheep stayed in the field until September 20, when the 22 acres of spring-seeded sweet clover was ready to pasture. After all this pasturing there was a green growth of 12 to 16 inches to plow under.

September 20 the breeding flock was separated from the feeders. The 141 feeders were put on 12 acres of spring seeding, and 40 head of breeders, four grown cattle and seven horses, were put on the other ten acres. One of the horses had gone to pieces on the binder, but was fat and in good shape a month later.

Four days after securing the feeder sheep a part of them were returned to market and brought twice what they cost, and 14 days later 30 head more that cost three and a half cents sold for nine cents, and the market was not changed. This increase in selling price enabled Mr. Strachan to put \$422.70 net profit in the bank, freight, car fare, hotel bills and all being charged to the sheep. John winds up his experience by saying that what sweet clover has done for him it will do for anyone else. He cut the hay with a mower, but thinks this is a mistake and will use a harvester and save the leaves in better shape. Corn is king and sweet clover queen for him.

(The next article will tell of the growing of sweet clover).

Eradicating Wild Oats

Wild oats will not germinate except during the spring and early summer, they will not germinate on top of the ground nor below a depth of three or

four inches, and they will not germinate in soil deficient in moisture, and wild oats will retain their vitality in soil for several years. These are the facts on which must be based the methods of treating land infested with wild oats. To treat wild oats they must be induced to germinate, and this can only be done in the spring within the top three inches of soil.

So soon as the crop is taken off shallow plow the land or double disc it, and as early as possible in the spring harrow it and leave till the wild oat plants show above the ground which may be any time between the first and the fifteenth of May, depending upon the season. Plow to a depth of three or four inches and sow barley or oats for green feed and very few wild oats are likely to appear in the crop.

If the land being treated is intended for fallow proceed exactly the same way till May, and then instead of plowing shallow apply the duckfoot cultivator or double disc, and early in June plow five or six inches deep. Keep the weeds down for the remainder of the season and very few weeds are likely to appear in the grain crop of the following year. To thoroughly eradicate wild oats follow the summer-fallow with a hoed crop and keep the hoed crop clean of weeds. The hoed crop may be potatoes or turnips or sunflower. This has been done on various parts of the farm at the Rosthern Experimental Station for several years and the grain crop following this is always choice for seed in so far as cleanliness is concerned.—W. A. Munro.

Reprinted from The Guide of April 19, 1922, by request.

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Brome Grass

I had a field of ten acres that was bad with wild oats, and I thought I would summerfallow it and divide it in two; five acres I would plant to Rye grass and the other five to Brome grass. I plowed it early, but being a dry year I was sure that all the wild oats did not germinate. In the following spring I sowed the two halves of the field according to my previous intention. I put the Brome grass seed in the drill but I found out that it would not feed, so I mixed 12 pounds of Brome grass with one bushel of oats and I got a good even catch.

I cut the oats with the binder for green hay, got most of the wild oats and cleaned off the shocks. I then harrowed the field with a drag harrow constructed of two 2 x 4's twelve feet long, bolted together, clamping between them brush, which serves as a light harrow. I dragged this land over for the purpose of making a muleh, conserving the moisture and saving the grass roots. I believe the reasons why so many farmers fail to get a good stand are that they do not get the land in good enough condition before planting; secondly, they have so much grass not killed out, and very often quack grass at that. A common practice for the farmer who has a wet piece of land is to plow it, disc, pack it down, and then broadcast and harrow it in. The result is usually disappointing, as the old roots send up shoots and kill out or check the young grass before it gets a start.

I find that the best way is to have a nice piece of summerfallow free from grass and then plant your Brome grass seed with some oats, cut the oats early for hay and that will give your Brome a good chance to get far enough along and you can rely on getting some good, clean, plump seed.

Some Good Seed Yields

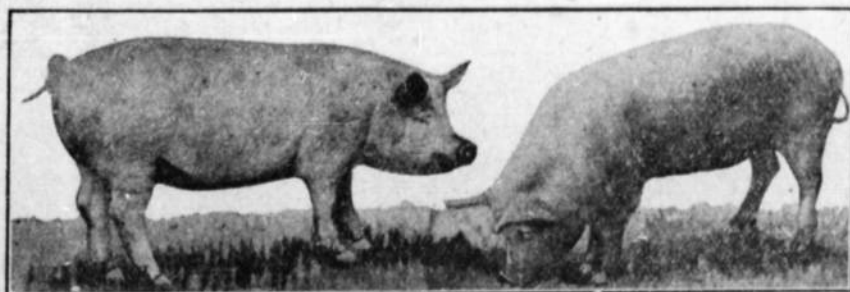
For exhibition purposes I used to let it get ripe and go out and strip off the seed from the head. If I wanted a sheaf grass exhibit I would cut it in the dough stage and take it in the hay loft to cure. I have had as high as 400 lbs. per acre, and as high as three loads of hay per acre. It has given me over 100 lbs. more of seed to the acre than Western Rye and I should judge one ton more in hay, but the Brome grass got so root-bound that the Rye grass seemed to give more hay and seed after the fourth year.

I would not recommend Brome for wet climates as it grows so persistently that it takes all your time to get rid of it, especially in heavy land, but if you want to put down a permanent pasture you cannot beat it as I find that the stock like it and prefer it to Rye grass. Should it become root-bound in the pasture and you can catch a season with plenty of rain, plow it up and pack, and you will be surprised how it grows up again.

In threshing take out all of the teeth of the concaves and set it low, put in the oat sieve, shut most of the wind off and run the separator a little slower than you would for oats. Watch the wind and sieves carefully. It is better to blow the light seed over than to thresh it too dirty as it is hard to clean.

Eradication Difficult

By the method outlined you can get a good sample of seed or good pasture, which ever is preferred, and you can be assured it will stick to you like a beetle. The only way I could get rid of it was when the seed was in the milk stage. I put a chain on my plow and I plowed it under, and I have no more trouble with that but the seed



The Ideal in Bacon Hog Type

—Photo by courtesy Canadian Meat Packers' Industrial Council

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is scattered over everywhere, in my trees, in my garden, and it just keeps me going, but I am careful not to let it go to seed and little by little I am digging it up, and if I was going to figure on dollars and cents I would grow the Rye, as the extra cultivation that is required to get rid of Brome eats up what extra you made from it.—A. E. Dowling, Luseland, Sask.

Making Co-operation Safe

Continued from Page 2

"Take, for example, the local co-operative elevator. It was originally started for the handling of grain, but as time went on and grain began to lessen in importance and other things came on, the members wanted it to handle fuel and then posts, machinery, lumber, cement—any of the various things the farmers, as a collective group of buyers, might happen to need.

"Then what followed? The average board of directors tried to cut down expenses. As each new line of business was taken on the manager carried the extra load. He was busy with the customers, and the bookkeeping was left for nights and rainy days.

"The whole business was lumped together and a grain business that was paying well had to carry the load of a losing side line.

"Let me tell you about the Blank Elevator Company. It had a prosperous grain business. Then it went into lumber, and later took on a line of machinery. The company had been highly successful as a grain company—so much so that it paid a dividend total amounting to 500 per cent. on the capital stock.

"Then, as it later developed, the implement end of the business began to drag. It became a tremendous drain on the company. The co-op. had to borrow at the bank to accommodate the credit business carried on its books.

"The inevitable occurred. All hands, including the manager, suddenly discovered that the business was in a bad way and that a major operation would be necessary in order to save its life. The State Department of Agriculture was called in. We went to the bottom of the case, discovered where the trouble lay, suggested remedies, installed a suitable system of accounts and finally got the association on the road to recovery.

"The net result is that confidence has returned, a failure has been averted and the neighborhood has been saved a disaster that would have shaken it to bedrock.

"Then there is the characteristic case of the Wherzit Farmers' Elevator.

"The directors were elected at the annual meeting in the usual manner. Then they elected the manager, and to all intents and purposes immediately thereafter resigned in his favor. They knew he was a good manager because he told them so. And his idea of good management was not the co-operative idea of real service to the community, but of profits. He speculated with the association's credit. He took in grain, issued storage tickets on the grain, sold it and bought futures against it.

"The market went against him and his margins were called. Those who held the storage tickets cashed in on their grain. Bankruptcy was just ahead."

Directors that Fail to Direct

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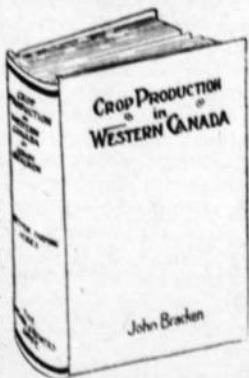
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Crop Production in Western Canada

By The Hon. John Bracken
Here is a complete treatise on all common crops grown in Western Canada, covering varieties and methods of growing. Fifteen chapters, each full of information on a specific crop, such as wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, peas, forage crops, root crops, potatoes, corn, etc. A VERIFIABLE ENCYCLOPEDIA. 165 illustrations and charts, each an education on the cultural methods that give best returns. The condensed essence of the results of years of study by the author. 423 pages beautifully and strongly bound. Former Price, \$3.00. Reduced Price, \$2.00, postage prepaid.

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making enough to pay back all losses. The holders of storage tickets had borrowed money on their collateral and the banker who advanced the money found himself holding the bag. He brought suit to recover.

"The net result is that there are several suits now pending in various courts, and long-drawn-out litigation seems to be ahead. And all because the directors chosen to guide the business had failed to direct.

"You cannot tell your readers in too plain terms that when stockholders elect men to office in their co-operative association it is their legal and moral duty to protect and promote the interests of the association and that they should be officers or directors in fact as well as in name.

"The association I just told you about went broke, and the sad part of the story is that many of its members now think co-operation is merely another scheme to skin the farmer out of his money.

"But it's not all trouble. There's a brighter side to the story—for example, the creamery in a town in the newer part of the state. It was built on enthusiasm, with money borrowed from a local banker who had faith in the idea and in the men behind the movement.

"When they got ready to start they had everything necessary to the operation of a successful creamery except cows. So, in order to get cows, they paid above the market price for their cream.

"That meant a mounting deficit, and the banker grew uneasy, then worried, then insistent on having his money out of the deal. This led to an application to the Department of Agriculture for an audit of the books.

"We went in and got the facts. Then the whole matter was put up squarely to the members of the association. They voted to dig out of their debt by taxing themselves two cents on each pound of butter-fat delivered. This money was used to create a sinking fund and every month since the deal was straightened out the banker has received a payment against the old debt.

"They went still further. They made a campaign for more cows to be owned by the members of the association, and the campaign met with success. Again the banker, whose faith in the movement had been fully restored, came to scratch with money to finance the cattle deal. Today everything looks lovely.

"That association is out of the woods simply because of a little timely business service, such as this department is now being called upon for in hundreds of cases.

"Usually what we do is simple enough in itself. We go in, check up the records and accounts, talk over the situation with the manager and the directors, make suggestions as the conditions may require, present our typed report and collect our fee. But that is not quite all.

"Service is the sole purpose of the accounting division of the department. The very fact of the presence of a competent accountant from the state is reassuring to all interests concerned and helps to restore or to increase confidence in the co-operative movement.

"Now and then we find that we have to probe deeper. Sometimes it's a matter of a new system of bookkeeping and sometimes it's a housecleaning."

"How about those income tax cases?"

"The federal revenue measure intended to make all co-operative associations exempt," replied Mr. Wicker, "and it happens that our associations are mostly stock corporations in form. They do business with members and with non-

members. They usually own property, such as a warehouse, elevator or creamery. At the close of the year's business a low rate of interest is first paid on this invested capital, the legal reserve demanded by the Minnesota co-operative law is set aside, also any sinking fund to meet other obligations, as is also provided in the law mentioned. Then the balance goes to the patrons, and until we changed the law this past winter, the non-members got half as much on his business given to the association as the member.

"The Internal Revenue Bureau reckoned the reserve, the sinking fund and all the dividends of associations dealing with non-members as taxable. In other words, it denied co-operative status to associations that dealt with non-members.

"That hit about all of the Minnesota co-ops. So Commissioner Holmberg sent me to Washington, and the result of that trip was an amendment to the federal law admitting the right of a co-operative association operating under a state law demanding legal reserves to establish such reserves on a nontaxable income basis. And it was also settled that our co-ops. can set aside a reserve of a special sort, as, for instance, a building fund, without being taxed. It was held by Minnesota, and the Federal Treasury Department agreed, that in the case of the Glencoe Creamery, where the creamery had withheld one cent a pound from its patrons in order to get the money with which to rebuild, such money belonged in fact to the patrons and was not earnings of the creamery, and therefore was not taxable. And the treasury returned to the Glencoe co-operatives about \$5,000.

"The department has always found the federal people, from the top down, willing to rule favorably to the co-operatives whenever the facts were fully shown."

Perhaps this will suffice to give your readers an idea of the kind of service that the accounting division of the Minnesota Department of Agriculture, so far as I know the only one of its kind in the United States, is giving to the co-operatives in that state.

It sums up in Director Wicker's closing words: "Our business is to make co-operation safe for the co-ops."

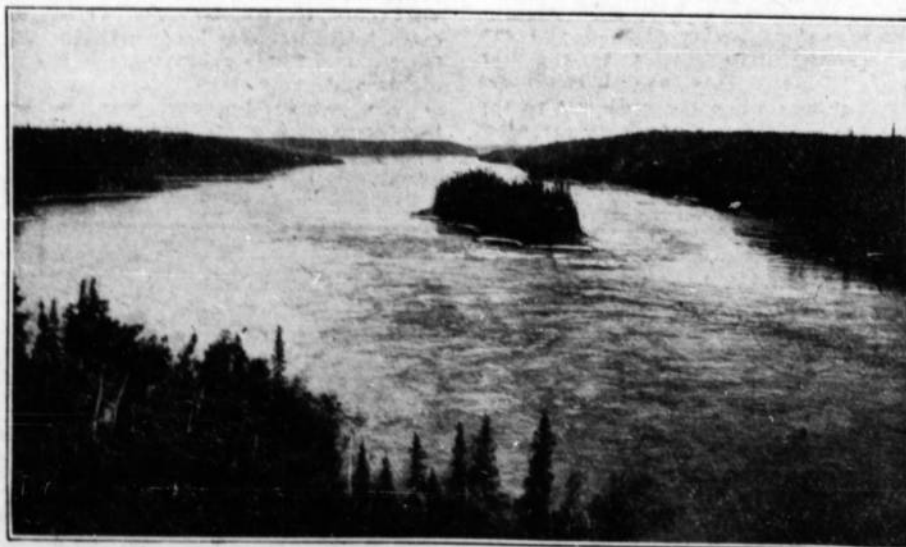
1923 with B.C. Co-operators

Continued from Page 9

the community, the banks will deal more liberally with the locals than they did in 1923. The fruit producers of British Columbia, like the farmers of the prairies, are interested in the vital question of rural credits, and they think that their experience this season affords a strong argument in favor of the establishment of some system of credit that will give the man on the land a better deal.

Some Results Accomplished

The reader will probably have drawn the inference from the foregoing that, while some degree of success has attended the efforts of the fruit growers to put their house in order by adoption of co-operative marketing, much still remains to be done. That is the situation in a nutshell. In talking over their affairs among themselves the expression one hears most frequently is: "Well, things are better than they were last year," or, by way of variation: "If we had not organized our affairs would be in a much worse position than they are today." As a



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matter of fact, while there has been much dissatisfaction because the co-operative has not accomplished even more than it has, the average grower does not like to think of the awful state in which the fruit-growing industry would be in had not the Associated Growers Ltd. been brought into existence. Asked for an expression of opinion as to what has really been accomplished, Thos. Bulman, vice-president of the Associated Growers, and formerly a well known Winnipeg business man, said:

"By having a large percentage of fruit controlled in one organization it has been possible to maintain an f.o.b. market throughout the season, thereby doing away with consignments and obtaining considerably more for the grower than the deductions, including those made for the purchase of the independent packing houses, and also minimizing competitive selling, which has in the past resulted in cutting prices and the bringing about of a consignment market with severe losses to growers. If this had not been accomplished this year there is ample evidence that the situation would have been a great deal worse for the grower than it was last year, and while the returns from sales are low, in common with other agricultural products, there will not be the losses of packing and transportation charges that frequently occurred last year."

The results so briefly summarized by Mr. Bulman are even more than might reasonably have been expected in view of the dull state of the American apple market and the slump in British prices following heavy importations of cheap United States fruit. There is reason to believe that ultimate prices realized both for peaches and apples, will be better than those received by Washington and Oregon state producers. On this point Mr. Bulman says: "At this time it is impossible to state what the final net returns will be, but it is expected the growers will receive an average at least equal to his primary costs, and he will have succeeded in placing himself through his organization, in a position to take advantage of markets such as have not heretofore obtained in the fruit industry of Canada."

Wide Distribution Secured

The wider distribution that it was possible for the largest fruit distributing organization ever called into existence in British Columbia to secure, was undoubtedly the chief factor in the achievement of these results. At the present moment British Columbia grown apples practically dominate the market from the Pacific Coast as far East as Winnipeg, while Ontario and the eastern provinces have been heavily invaded. According to Vancouver wholesalers, no United States apples are now being sold on the coast. It is said that the same state of affairs exists on the prairies and that, apart from certain quantities of Ontario barrel apples, the product of British Columbia produce has the prairie market covered like a blanket. Large

Fifty-fifth Annual Meeting Royal Bank of Canada

The fifty-fifth annual meeting of shareholders of The Royal Bank of Canada, held at the head office, not only marked the close of a particularly successful year, but was also featured by important and interesting announcements in the addresses of Sir Herbert Holt, the president, and C. E. Neill, the general manager.

Sir Herbert, in moving the adoption of the annual report, stated that the year had been marked by what he hoped would be the final adjustments of the period of depression—adjustments in which he was glad to say the bank had not been deeply concerned, except insofar as the country's general business was affected. He pointed out that the results of Canada's foreign trade during the year had been gratifying, the surplus of exports over imports having amounted to \$107,351,000.

Dealing with conditions in the Dominion, Sir Herbert felt there was a great deal upon which Canadians might congratulate themselves. While not unduly prosperous, still it was certain that it was no poor country which subscribed so generously to the recent highly successful Dominion Government loan. Canada would come into her own when the tide of immigration again turns strongly toward her shores, bringing with it the long sought for country-wide development. Therein was the only solution of her railway problem and the most satisfactory solution of the taxation problem.

In summing up the situation, Sir Herbert said: "I believe that increased immigration, the development and conservation of our natural resources, the protection of our industries and reduction of our excessive taxes, will within a few years bear fruit in prosperity for us all, leaving the events of the past few years as experiences to guide our steps in the future."

Growth of Bank

Charles E. Neill, the general manager, in his address, dealt more particularly with the growth and expansion of the bank. He submitted details of the very thorough manner in which all credits of the bank are supervised. Of special interest was a reference to the very widespread business now being handled throughout the entire Dominion, as indicated by the fact that the bank now has 65,000 direct borrowers in Canada, with an average loan of only \$4,080.

Reviewing the revision of the Bank Act, Mr. Neill stated that the record of banking in Canada, as compared with other countries, was undoubtedly satisfactory. He knew of no case in a well-managed bank where the directors or officers had used the bank or its resources in any way for their personal advantage. As a matter of fact, in most cases directors of Canadian banks assumed great responsibilities, giving their time and experience in the interest of the bank and the advantage of the public, without adequate remuneration or gain to themselves.

Reviewing the annual statement Mr. Neill stated that the outstanding feature was the increase of approximately \$50,000,000 in deposits. The total assets are now \$538,358,554, being \$58,996,188 greater than last year. The liquid position has been well maintained, liquid assets amounting to 49.36 per cent. and cash holdings to 27.87 per cent. of liabilities to the public.

quantities of apples were exported to Great Britain, South Africa and the Orient, and Mr. Basil Stuart, managing director of the Associated Growers, made a special trip to the Old Country to study marketing conditions there. At the present moment heavy supplies of B.C. McIntosh Reds are in cold storage at Niagara Falls for distribution when marketing conditions are favorable. More than 4,000 cars of fruit have been sold, and at the end of 1923 there were still in British Columbia some 400 cars.

Some Managerial Difficulties

That these results have been accomplished despite the fact that the Associated Growers lost A. M. Pratt, their \$15,000 a year manager, from California, at the commencement of the selling season, is remarkable. Mr. Pratt, as the chief salesman of a California orange producers' association, had a one-commodity experience, and when he tackled the business of disposing of 5,000 cars of all kinds of fruit and vegetables, the thing got on to his nerves to such a degree that he threw up the job and went back to California.

Those associated with Mr. Pratt when he was here say that he was an American business man of the best type, but of a highly nervous temperament. He sympathized deeply with the growers in their plight, and, believing that the executive of the growers, all business men of experience, could put over the job without his services, and receiving an offer of a position in California more to his liking, he decided to quit, and quit he did on less than twenty-four hours' notice. After the sudden departure of Mr. Pratt for the south, the burden of carrying on fell entirely on the shoulders of the executive, A. T. Howe, president; Thomas Bulman, first vice-president; B. Stuart, second vice-president; and F. A. Lewis, a director who had special charge of the sale of vegetables. Mr. Stuart was appointed managing director, and when he left for England to study marketing conditions abroad, Mr. Howe stepped into his place.

It is recognized that the first essential of co-operative management is an efficient general manager with an executive acting in an advisory capacity, but the Associated Growers, without a general manager, and run by the executive, which meant a more or less divided control, has weathered a trying initial season with a great deal of credit, and for so doing fair-minded growers are ready to take off their hats to the men who put the thing over. But this does not alter the fact that the growers, and the executive as well, realize that a good many mistakes were made, mistakes that can be avoided in the future. And with a view to making their co-operative better and stronger in its second year, it has been decided to elect the new executive at an early date in the new year so that it will have plenty of time to formulate its policies before the selling season begins. A committee has already been named to bring in a report containing suggestions based upon the 1923 experiences for consideration by the incoming board of directors.

Suggested Plans of Development

While the new executive will have many problems to tackle, the appointment of a highly efficient general manager, improved methods of financing whereby the grower will not again get the deal he was handed in 1923, and the working out of a new sales policy for the prairie provinces are easily the three of first importance. Strong exception is taken to the present selling arrangement, because the brokers who handle the selling of fruit on the basis of \$25 per car are a subsidiary organization of the wholesalers to whom they sell. It is generally admitted that despite this fact the brokers have done pretty well by the growers, this is a condition of affairs that is fundamentally unsound. Growers cannot be blamed for believing that they will not get the best possible results or reduce the spread between what they receive and the consumer pays to an irreducible minimum until they have their own salesmen selling fruit on the prairies.

Mother and Her Baby Are Relieved of Eczema



Mrs. Peter A. Palmer, Salt Burn, Sask., writes:

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DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

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They think, and with justification no doubt, that they are heavily penalized every year by dishonest rebate claims on perfectly good fruit, and that this will continue until they have their own employees in every district to make a proper adjustment of these claims.

The arrangement entered into with the brokers for 1923, was practically unavoidable, because the co-operative had not time in which to build up an organization of its own, but the matter is now being tackled and next season will see some radical changes in the selling end of the business. Other developments of the not distant future will be the establishment of pre-cooling and dehydration plants, enlargement of the markets for fresh fruits, and the development of markets abroad for dried and jammed fruits. There is a feeling that operating and selling costs are too high, and the resignation of several high salaried employees for the reason, it is stated, that they did not take kindly to the suggestion that their salaries were out of keeping with the general state of the industry, leaves the way clear for a general re-adjustment of salary costs. In this connection it is suggested that the adoption of a centralized system of management under which young men trained in local packing houses could be promoted to the higher paid positions connected with the selling end of the business would make both for economy and efficiency.

The Berry Growers Co-operative

An article on co-operative effort in British Columbia during 1923, would be far from complete if nothing were said of the attempt of the berry growers of the coast and Vancouver Island districts to solve problems similar to those of the tree fruit men in the same way. That they did not make such a success of distribution on the prairie markets was due largely to the fact that they committed the initial mistake of failing to get into one organization. Growers on the mainland and those on Vancouver Island, failed to reconcile their differences and organized separately with the result that they made quite a mess of the selling of berries. In a special markets bulletin, issued by J. A. Grant, markets commissioner for British Columbia, at Calgary, on November 3, Mr. Grant said: "The season has been disappointing to berry growers. Arrangements for marketing were not made uniformly. Jam contracts and arrangements to process the unsalable fresh fruits surplus were in the air at the time strawberries were ready to market. Division tore the rival selling agents asunder, and the control of supplies shipped to the prairies was not forthcoming. Instead of shipping the six to seven cars daily that the prairie markets can consume and clean up, from nine to eleven cars daily were shipped." The conditions that Mr. Grant explains so tersely practically ruined the prairie markets for berries for the greater part of the season, and returns received by the growers were much lower than they would have been had they achieved the

same measure of control attained by the tree fruit growers.

"The great lesson of the year for the berry growers," says a writer on agricultural topics in a Vancouver publication, "is the necessity for unity on the part of all sections of the producing areas. Vancouver Island and the lower mainland must iron out their phantom differences of interest and realize that their problem is identical before they can accomplish much." It is gratifying to note that steps have already been taken looking to close co-operation between the selling end of the two associations next season and eventually they may become one organization. But if the berry growers did make a bit of a mess of selling fresh fruits they showed great resourcefulness in partially solving their difficulties. I again quote from the Vancouver writer just mentioned: "What was unexpected was the manner in which the berry growers met their problems. Their initiative, energy and self-confidence were surprising. The rapid processing of fruit, financing, establishing of direct sales connections, the manufacture of jam, the dehydration of loganberries, the bottling of juices—all came before the public and trade as a marvellous series of activities for so short a time. If the berry growers of British Columbia can show such wonderful energy, initiative and resourcefulness in the first year of their organized existence, it is very reasonable to expect that they will do much better next year, now that the spade work is done."

Thus it will be seen that while the tree fruit growers made a better fist of marketing their products in a fresh state, the berry growers blazed the trail along the line of processing their products so that the selling period can be extended over a several months' period. With the further development of processing and more co-operation in the selling end, there is no reason why the berry growers should again disrupt their markets by indiscriminate and uncontrolled shipping.

Other co-operative successes in British Columbia have been achieved, by the Fraser Valley Milk Producers and by the Wool Growers. It must be admitted that during the year 1923, much has been accomplished by way of co-operative effort in British Columbia, and on the foundations in most cases so well and truly laid, it should now be a comparatively easy matter to establish a superstructure of permanent success.

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Listening In

The Wonders of Radio—By Geo. F. Chipman

On Wednesday evening, January 9, A. R. McMaster, M.P., delivered an able address before the U.F.M. convention in Winnipeg. I was not able to attend the session that evening, yet I heard every word of Mr. McMaster's address, even more plainly than at least a part of his audience, though I was two miles away. The address was broadcasted from St. Stephen's Church, by the Manitoba Telephone System. I heard it through a receiving set which my eleven-year-old son manufactured from parts which he secured from the 15-cent store, at a cost of \$2.00, except for the ear phones, which were a present to him, and a screw plug for the electric light costing \$1.75. The outfit was confined within a very homely-looking butter box. There was no outside aerial but merely wires connecting the electric light socket and the radiator. It was a crystal set which my youthful radio engineer tells me is only capable of receiving messages for a distance of 20 miles. How-

ever, I am not up in the intricacies of radio, but I heard every word, even the applause as plainly as though I had been on the platform beside the speaker. It seems reasonable to me to expect that at very low cost the farm homes throughout this country will soon be equipped with receiving sets which will bring them the best music, lectures and addresses that the world produces. It is even predicted that within a short time we shall be able to sit in our own homes and listen to addresses by statesmen and public men in England. In these days one is slow to doubt the possibilities of the future.

Opening a new market for Alberta cattle in California, an Edmonton company recently shipped six car loads of butcher stock. These animals are being consigned from Vegreville and will be delivered at Sacramento. This is the first consignment of beef cattle from this part of Alberta for California. It is expected that another eight car loads will go forward to the same destination from Calgary by the end of January.

The Big Muskeg

(Continued from Last Week)

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters

Joe Bostock, builder of the Missatibi branch line of railway, was shot by an unseen enemy while out with his chief engineer and friend, Wilton Carruthers, looking for some way to finish building the railway across The Big Muskeg which lay in its path. Wilton carried Joe's body back over the frozen swamp. Molly McDonald, daughter of the chief factor of the store at the portage, pulled Wilton out of the swamp when he broke through the ice. In spite of her father, who developed a deep hatred for Carruthers she nursed him until he was well enough to start on his journey again. Wilton and Molly acknowledged their love for each other. Molly would not let Wilton finish his journey alone as his wounded arm still gave him pain, so went with him.

Bowyer, an old rival of Joe's, made an offer to buy the line, but Wilton, puzzled at his manner, refused it, and decided not to tell him that Joe was dead. Bowyer left with a threat at Wilton's life.

Two men, who appeared to be policemen, tried to arrest Wilton, but with the help of Molly and the Swedish caretaker of the camp at which they had stopped en route, he tied and bound them. Molly and Wilton then found that their half-breed guides had deserted them, taking some of the dogs. They set out to finish their journey, as Wilton insisted that he had to be present at the meeting of the shareholders of the Missatibi, which was to be held at Clayton. Their dogs gave trouble and Molly had to shoot them to save Wilton's life. Seven miles out of Clayton, Wilton, worn out with pain and the cold, sank exhausted in the snow. They were picked up by a passing party of mounted policemen and Wilton arrived at the shareholders' meeting in time to get them to pass a motion that the line would be completed. The moment they heard Joe was dead everything was in uproar, and Wilton tumbled over in a faint.

CHAPTER XI.

An Unexpected Development

FOR weeks thereafter he was only faintly conscious of his surroundings at intervals. Once, roused by some injection he was aware of making a brief deposition for use at the coroner's inquest, and once Molly's face appeared, wet with tears, out of the shadows, and her lips touched him. But he was desperately ill, and it was February before the crisis was past, and he awakened, intensely weak, but conscious, to realize that he was in Kitty's house, and that Kitty had been nursing him.

Feebly he whispered his gratitude, and asked forgiveness because he had not been able to keep his promise to look after Joe.

"You did all that could be done, Will," she answered. "It was wonderfully plucky, you bringing him to Molly's house as you did. No one could have done more."

"And you have saved my life for Joe's sake, Kitty. I'll never be able to repay you. But if it had only been me instead of Joe!"

He was too weak to hide his grief. He looked on Kitty as a sister. He asked for Molly, and learned that she had gone home on the day after he had been brought to the house. She had written often, and a letter had been sent to her that morning, telling her that the crisis was past. Kitty

promised to show Wilton Molly's letters when he got better.

"Then you know we are engaged?" asked Wilton.

Kitty smiled a little. "I couldn't help knowing that," she answered. "I'm glad for Molly's sake."

"I think you should be glad for mine, Kitty."

"I think she is a very fortunate girl," said Kitty. "Even if you are not so rich as some she might have married, at least she will have a husband of her own age, instead of marrying a rich old man to avoid drudgery."

Something in Kitty's tone made Wilton look at her in astonishment. She had not meant it, of course; and yet, for the instant, her words had almost seemed to reflect upon Joe.

As if sensing Wilton's feeling, Kitty laughed and reddened. "Poor Joe!" she said. "Molly would have been lucky if it had been with him, too. Any girl would."

Wilton's brow cleared instantly. Afterward came the long, pleasant days of convalescence. All the town came to enquire for him. Among them was Inspector Quain.

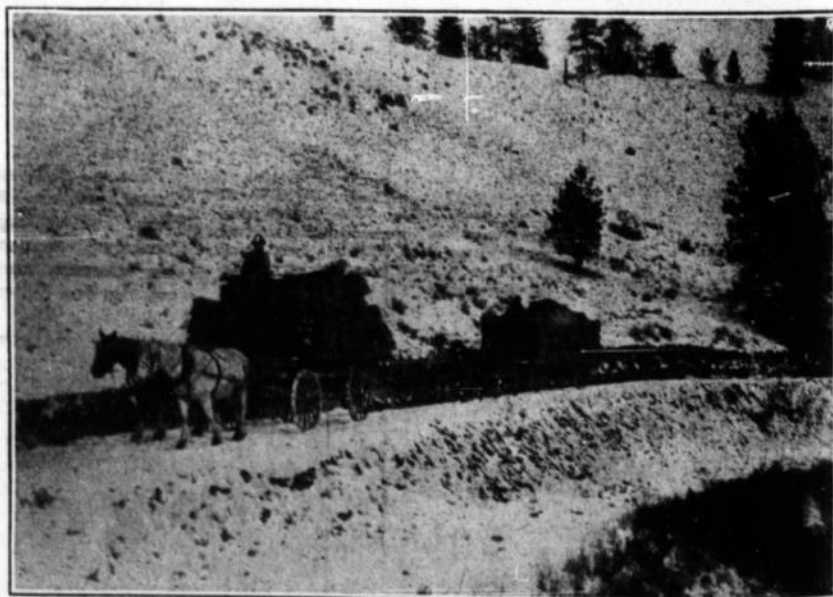
Wilton's mind had been all bewildered as he racked his brains for a clue to Joe's death. Had he been sure it was murder, he could have gone grimly to work on the solution. But there was always the doubt, the paralyzing doubt, that it had been an accident, and that one of the half-breeds had fired the shot.

Yet Bowyer must have known of it; Bowyer had sent the impostors to arrest him; he became more and more convinced that Bowyer had learned of Joe's death that afternoon at the portage, and had devised the arrest to keep him from the meeting. He must have been so sure of success that he had not thought it necessary to spread the news in Clayton, which might have thrown suspicion upon himself.

Quain, who was an old friend of Wilton's, told him that no clue had been discovered. Andersen had released the two ruffians soon after noon, and they had started back toward the portage, vowing vengeance on Wilton. But they had never arrived there, and the only clue to their movements had been the theft of two horses, with saddlery, from a settler thirty miles westward. The inspector had satisfied himself, from statements made by the Indians, that the men had been in the neighborhood of the Indian camp, ten miles away, at the time of Joe's death.

From further examination, he had come to the conclusion that nobody had passed the portage within two hours of the time when the bullet was fired. In short, by elimination, it appeared practically certain that one of the half-breeds had killed Joe by accident.

"I'll pick them up on my northward



NOT THE SAFEST JOB IN THE WORLD

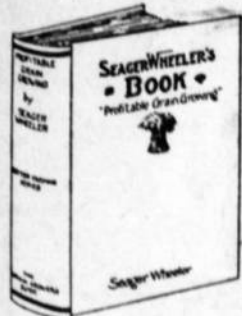
Photo by W. G. Adler.

Hauling baled hay in loads of from three to six thousand pounds over crooked, narrow, steep and dangerous mountain roads is no child's play, as anyone who has done so can testify. It requires steady, true horses, good equipment, and capable teamsters. Yet even then a load is apt to slide off the bank and land bottom side up. But the hay in various valleys in the vicinity of Ashcroft, B.C., is of such extra fine quality that it pays some of the ranchers to drive their cattle down to the bean fields to winter on bean straw, while they haul their hay thirty miles by wagon for shipment to the coast.

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patrol this month, Will," said the inspector. "That seems to me the best chance of a solution. I haven't much doubt Bowyer learned Joe was dead, and planned that fake arrest. But there's no evidence to show he was accessory to the murder. And I don't believe he was."

Among Wilton's callers was old Jim Betts, to whom he extended his confidence in a large measure.

"Bowyer's guilty as hell," he declared. "Phayre mightn't have known. I guess he didn't. But Bowyer knew, when he had Phayre bring that motion forward, that Joe wouldn't return. Put that thought in your pipe and smoke it, boy!"

"Jim," said Wilton, "I'm giving up my life to the Missatibi, because it was Joe's work. And I'm going to hound down his murderer, if it was murder."

"Aye, boy, and go cool about it," counselled Betts. "It was crafty work, but it'll come out. Don't doubt it. And you'll find them two snakes, Bowyer and Phayre, under the brushwood. And maybe Clark, too," he added.

Wilton's impatience both aided and retarded his recovery. It gave him the impulse toward convalescence, but it made him restless and feverish. It was the middle of February before he was allowed to leave the house. Nearly two months had been lost, and during that time Bowyer and Phayre, whatever their plans might be, had had a good leeway to develop them.

Bowyer, whose interests were many, seldom visited Clayton, but Phayre had been away for a week after the shareholders' meeting, and Wilton guessed that the two had been in conference. He resolved to push the work with all his might. Construction of the line north-eastward had already begun, and it should reach Big Muskeg by summer. Wilton had sent word to the sub-contractor to complete the gang there, and to engage gangs of laborers in anticipation of his beginning operations in March. Stores had been sent up by dog-sleigh, and the men were already at work.

"Kitty," said Wilton, "you know everything is in your hands now. You control the line. And I know that you'll stand by the line to the last, because it was Joe's big dream. He was happier planning to open up these wheat lands to homesteaders than he would have been making millions in other enterprises."

"Will, you can count on me to the end," said Kitty solemnly.

"For Joe's sake," persisted Wilton. "For Joe's sake," answered Kitty. "And also for yours, Will," she added, placing her hands on his shoulders and looking earnestly into his face. "Joe was a very lucky man to have had such a friend as you," she said.

Wilton was touched by her words; and yet, even in that moment, there flashed through his mind a remnant of the same instinct he had always had, that Kitty had come between them. It was the vaguest fluttering of some jealous feeling, unworthy always, and most of all now Joe was dead. He tried to shake it from his mind.

"I've been thinking a great deal about Big Muskeg, Will," Kitty continued. "And I feel my own responsibility. I want to see the work, Will. I want to know that you are succeeding. And I'm going there to live."

Wilton was astounded. "Live at Big Muskeg?" he cried.

"Until the work is finished. Don't refuse me, Will!" She clasped her hands together in her childish, pleading way that Joe had always found irresistible. "Joe would have let me. I won't hamper you, Will," she begged. "Kitty, you're a trump!" cried Wilton. "But you can't go there to live. The loneliness would be awful. And there isn't a house anywhere. And besides—"

He did not dare suggest the thought that came to him, that people would gossip about her. That, he felt, rested with her. Yet he was searching for some way of conveying the idea when he perceived that Kitty's eyes were fixed on his in a singular way. For an instant he felt dimly that it was hers that was the dominating mind, as if the brain behind the pretty, childish

forehead was as cool and keen as Joe's.

"It won't be lonely with—with the work, Will," she answered. "And I've already made my plans. I'm having a bungalow built there. And I thought it would be a surprise for you," she pouted.

"It is, Kitty," said Wilton, staggered by her well-laid plans. "If you've done that, it's no use me saying anything more. But you can't live there in March."

"It won't be finished till the end of April," answered Kitty triumphantly. "And by that time it will be warm. And there will be Molly. Don't you want me to come, Will?"

Kitty's pleas were irresistible. Wilton yielded, and he was glad for one thing: her presence at the portage would mean much to Molly. During the next few days he was in constant consultation with the directors as representing Kitty, who had given him her power of attorney to act for her. He went carefully over the books. He was quite satisfied with their showing. If Big Muskeg could be crossed, the company could remain solvent without increasing its capital.

He devoted his attention to the per-

sonnel, taking on new men and weeding out, a thing Joe had hated doing, until he was satisfied that Bowyer had no representatives on the staff.

Wilton and Betts had been named executors in Joe's will. Wilton had already gone through Joe's papers; but this task was much less satisfactory; for Joe, who was a capital director seemed to have no personal system at all. Everything was in confusion—papers were missing, records mixed up together. Joe had dabbled in foreign as well as Canadian investments, and appeared to have burned his fingers badly in a venture in Mexican oil stock. He had left Kitty two thousand shares in the Missatibi, and a comfortable little capital of about forty thousand dollars, together with the house in Clayton and some property in Winnipeg.

The Missatibi shares, amounting to two million dollars at their par value, represented the bulk of his fortune, and were in a safety-deposit box in the bank's vault. The receipt, however, could not be found.

This was not of much importance, but Wilton went with Kitty to look in Joe's box. Clark, the manager, took them below, opened the vault, and put

in the master-key. Wilton completed the opening. To his astonishment there were only fifteen hundred shares.

"Five hundred shares are missing," said the manager.

Clark looked at him in some surprise. "You are not forgetting that Mr. Bostock hypothecated five hundred shares with us as security for the loan?" he asked.

Wilton looked at Kitty. "Did you know that Joe borrowed on the security of those shares?" he asked.

Kitty shook her head. Joe had not told her many of the details of his business. And the papers had shown no record of the transaction.

"Mr. Phayre has just come in," said the manager.

They went up to the president's office. Phayre received them with his suave, half-pompous manner. He showed no sign of remembering his outburst at the meeting, asked them to sit down, and listened to Wilton's statement.

"Mr. Clark, will you get Mr. Bostock's blank transfer of the shares?" he asked.

The paper was brought. The signature appeared perfectly genuine. Joe Bostock had made out a transfer in

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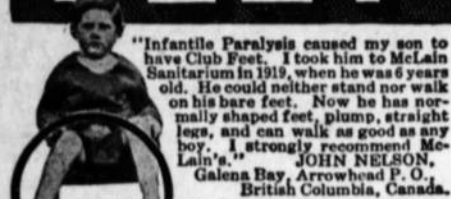
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(I saw it in The Grain Growers' Guide, Jan. 23rd, 1924.)

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blank of five hundred shares, in return for a loan of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, due the 15th of December.

Unless the loan were repaid by that date, the control of the Missatibi would swing to the Bowyer interests.

"Mr. Bostock was naturally reticent about his affairs," suggested Phayre; "but surely you have found some memorandum of the transaction among his papers?"

"Nothing," said Wilton. He was almost stunned by the discovery. Joe had spoken as if his control were iron-clad.

He went home with Kitty and telephoned to Betts to come. They went through all Joe's papers again. In particular, they scrutinized the cheques, in the belief that these might throw some light on the subject. But Joe's methods had been as free and easy as his personality. He had paid out several large sums, aggregating three quarters of a million, in favor of the Mexican concern, and in other investments.

Even Jim Betts was forced to admit that the transaction appeared regular.

"Jest watch them snakes, boy; that's all," he counselled. "Every sound ye hear ain't necessarily them coming out, but when they do come out ye'll hear them fast enough. I don't say Phayre forged Joe's signature and broke into his box, because it's a big-

ger risk than he's got the nerve to take, but I guess Bowyer wants the Missatibi mighty bad."

"Once I get the line across Big Muskeg, Jim, it'll be easy to raise enough money to pay off the loan," said Wilton.

However, he went to see a lawyer, a young Ontario man named Payne, who had set up his shingle in the new town the year before, and had some reputation. He told Payne the whole story.

Payne gave his opinion decisively. "It's always possible to weave a web out of loose ends, Mr. Carruthers," he said. "But it's best to take the simplest view. Mr. Bostock was accidentally shot by your men, and the bank's dealings are not open to suspicion. If I were you I'd put all my energy into the Missatibi, and forget your suspicions."

That was substantially Jim's advice. Wilton resolved to follow it. However, he arranged with Kitty to have all Joe's papers placed in the safe which held the engineering records, and sent up in it to Big Muskeg. Only Kitty and he knew the combination.

Kitty had received the news of the loan quite calmly.

"I am certain you will succeed, Will," she said. "Once Big Muskeg is crossed, everything will come right."

Two days later Wilton, now completely recovered, started for the bush.

(To be continued next week.)

Organization News

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Donald G. McKenzie, secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan

Bjelde Creek Ever Faithful

"There will always at Bjelde Creek be a faithful little group of members ready for action whenever called upon, and fully realizing the importance of staying with the association."

That is the cheery message of the secretary of the local of that name. The members have also made themselves active in the wheat pool canvass, and only two farmers in the district refused to sign.

Referring to the apathy of many farmers on this question, Mr. Lindbloom, the secretary, says: "It sure needs an awful 'bang' to make some of us sit up and rub the sleep out of our eyes." If there were a few men in every district with Mr. Lindbloom's enthusiasm, the sleepiness would soon be banished.

Rangeview Going Forward

"Conditions here, as in many other districts, are far from satisfactory," says E. E. Breakenridge, secretary of the Rangeview G.G.A. Owing to this fact the local has not quite reached its objective as to membership. Nevertheless they are not disheartened. Mr. Breakenridge goes on to say: "We feel, however, that it would be disastrous for the grain growers to fail, and we intend to do all we can here to carry on the work, and further build up the organization that has done so much for the farmers." When every secretary gets this viewpoint the S.G.G.A. will go forward with a bound. There is no question of failure.

The Stone local G.G.A. has organized a drive with a view to increasing the membership for the year 1924. A canvass of the community is also to be made in favor of the wheat pool, contracts and waivers having been forwarded for that purpose.

Quite a number of New Year's resolutions were passed by the members of the Shallow Lake local, at Weyburn, at the first meeting of the year on January 5. This was the annual meeting of the local, and there was a fairly good attendance. Plans were laid for a series of entertainments, to take the form of social evenings and debates, which are to be held during the winter months.

The following officers were elected for the year 1924, viz.: President, J. R. Neill; vice-president, L. W. Carpenter; secre-

tary, P. L. Hanning; directors, R. M. Stewart, Mrs. R. M. Stewart, W. J. Cross, N. E. Erickson and E. Brandow.

The annual meeting of the Stewart local was held in the Union Church, Bateman, on January 5, 1924. There was a fair turn out of the members who discussed the problems affecting farming very seriously, and also the questions sent out by the Central secretary to be placed before the convention in Moose Jaw.

The following are the officers for 1924: President, W. L. Carter; vice-president, T. Dixon; directors, W. H. Campbell, J. A. Bell, A. Fischman, M. J. Lightbody, John Frank, R. Jessup; secretary-treasurer, S. G. James; delegates to convention, T. Dixon and S. G. James.

The delegates will receive further instructions for the convention at a meeting of the directors to be held on January 19. It was agreed that the Progressive should be placed in the hands of every member, and that a canvass should be started at once. No falling off in membership is expected for 1924.

Plessis Appreciates its Secretary

The sixth annual meeting of the Plessis G.G.A., was held in Dorgan schoolhouse, on Saturday, January 5. A large number of members were present.

The secretary's report showed a substantial increase in membership for the year.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, O. Hatlelid; vice-president, M. C. Howe; secretary-treasurer, D. M. Murdoch; directors, H. Myers, John Johnson, Jos. Buddecke, Edward Slater, Jos. McLean and W. J. Dorgan. Auditor, A. Hatlelid.

Keen discussion took place on certain matters which are to be brought before the annual convention to which D. M. Murdoch was elected representative.

The local held a very successful dance and entertainment on December 31. A good crowd attended. During intervals in the dancing several athletic gentlemen gave exhibitions of various "stunts," etc. The spirit of the gathering being evinced by the frequent singing of We Won't Go Home Till Morning.

On this occasion the secretary of the local G.G.A. was presented with a beautiful oak Morris chair, in appreciation of his services for the past six years. Asked to be seated in the chair he was given a good cigar, amid the marked

applause of the crowd, and the playing of For He's a Jolly Good Fellow, by the orchestra.

Strong Local at Craven

The annual meeting of the Craven local was held on Saturday, January 5. There was a good attendance of members to hear the various reports.

The financial report, although showing a slight deficit on the year's work, caused little comment, as the expenditure during the year had been exceptionally heavy. The secretary showed 50 fully paid-up members at the close of the year, which he hopes to increase to 100 before next annual meeting. The following is a list of officers and committees for 1924: President, W. J. Tanner; first vice-president, Horace Hartell; second vice-president, John Lauder; third vice-president, W. Russell; R. Brown, secretary; executive committee: Mrs. T. Andrew, Mrs. J. Lauder, Mrs. G. Catley, G. Catley, Mr. Clatworthy, Angus McDougall; auditor, A. J. Clatworthy; finance committee, T. Andrew and W. Russell; social committee, W. Small, R. Brown, H. Hartell, Miss G. Clatworthy, Miss T. Tanner, Miss M. Milliken, Miss H. Milliken and Miss N. Heffer; membership committee, Miss G. Clatworthy, Miss T. Tanner, Mrs. C. Ward, J. Lauder, Bert Wood and Dave McDonald. A. J. Clatworthy was elected delegate to the annual convention.

Hanley local has 117 members for 1923. This is a fact of which they need be proud; it should also be an incentive to others. What Hanley has done other locals can do if the same amount of effort and enthusiasm is put into the work. "Enthusiasm is the breeze that fills the sails" and sends the good ship along; therefore, get enthusiasm.

Wm. Watts, the secretary, believes, however, that results would be better all round if every local secretary was allowed a commission of 25c for every member he obtained. He says it would be an incentive for the secretary to increase the membership, and would at the same time be a drawing card for the secretaryship, causing in many cases competition for the post, instead of the usual struggle to get a suitable occupant for the position. This is a suitable topic for discussion by the members of the association in general.

Hanley did not forget the children at Christmas. A Christmas tree was obtained, and 260 grain growers' children were gladdened by gifts of candy, nuts and fruit. Good old Santa had also a gift for each child present. It cost the local \$130, but the members feel it was money well spent.

The members of Hanley local are working faithfully for the wheat pool, and while the constituency as a whole is low down in the scale of signed contracts, they are "trying to liven them up a bit," and as the secretary says, "with the help of Dr. Salisbury I think we will have them on the jump." Hanley members have evidently got the stuff in them to accomplish their aims.

Shaunavon on The Up-grade

"We certainly will do better than has been done the last two years." This is the emphatic declaration of Mrs. C. E. Watson, secretary of the Shaunavon G.G.A.

The local held its annual meeting on Saturday, January 12, when the following officers were appointed, viz.: President, Walter Barker; vice-president, C. D. Bury; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. C. E. Watson.

The local has a total of 59 paid-up members, 43 of whom are women members and eight life members. Mrs. Watson is the secretary of both the Women's Section and the general association.

While the farmers of Headlands district have been hard hit by hail, saw-dy and weeds, they have not lost heart, and members of the Shawland local feel they cannot afford to let the New Year find them unorganized. Their aim for the year 1924 is to go "over the top."

Entertainments are to be held twice a month during the winter, one for seniors and one for the young folks, and it is even proposed to form a class in music. A pie social and dance is to

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be held on January 23, when a bed comforter made by the women of the community will be auctioned off. Shawlands might profitably be copied by other locals of the association.

Manitoba

Rural Leadership Short Course

Arrangements are now complete for our annual short course in rural leadership. This is a course intended for young men and women who wish to have some training which will enable them to take an active part in the life of the community, and is this year to be held at the Manitoba Agricultural College. An unusually good program is provided and will, we think, appeal to our membership generally as one of great value and interest. The subjects of study will be:

1. Marketing—Including lectures on present day marketing problems, principles of co-operation and successful co-operative enterprises, the present system of wheat marketing, the wheat pool, the cattle pool, co-operation in the dairy industry.

2. Banking and Agricultural Credits—The meaning and functions of money and credit, the Canadian currency system, the Canadian banking system, the Commonwealth Bank of Australia and what it has done for agriculture, agricultural credits long and short-term, the Manitoba rural credits system, government loans to settlers.

3. Public Speaking, Debating and Dramatics—Preparation of short talks for discussion in class, debating on selected subjects, instruction on how to choose subjects, how to gather material and how to deliver it, lectures on parliamentary practice, chairmanship, the conducting of meetings, rules of order.

4. Play Leadership—Play in country life, practical demonstrations of games for children and for mixed groups, what to do on a social evening, how to organize a group field day, swimming and life saving.

5. Lectures and Demonstrations in Poultry Keeping, Dairying, Horticulture and Home Economics—In addition to the foregoing the women members of this class will be interested in addresses to be given by Mrs. R. F. McWilliams, of Winnipeg, and Miss I. L. Armstrong, secretary U.F.W.M.

Any one interested and desiring information on the subjects outlined is welcome to come. There is no age limit nor is it confined to members in our association. The cost is reduced to a minimum. In addition to transportation the only charge will be \$11 for each person including board and lodging at the college. The course opens at 9 a.m., Tuesday, February 19, and will continue to March 1. Applications should be sent direct to the Registrar of the Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

A great deal of thought and effort has been put into the preparation of this program, and it is designed with the view of making it of real practical worth to our farm people. In addition to the program, all the facilities of the college will be available to the students. We earnestly hope that as many of our farm people as possible will avail themselves of this exceptional splendid opportunity for self improvement and education. Every local association should endeavor to send as many of their young people as possible in order that we may develop in every local community a well informed and efficient leadership. For further information write either directly to the college or to the Central office of the U.F.M.

Mountview Local Has Successful Year

The Mountview local held nine meetings during the year with an average attendance of 11, out of 15 members. During the year they gave donations to temperance campaign and hospital, also a shower of fruit, chicken, butter and eggs for hospital. Brooms were ordered from the Blind Institute, Winnipeg, and disposed of satisfactorily. The annual bazaar netted them very good returns.

Little Souris U.F.W.M.

The Little Souris U.F.W.M. met every month during the year, and their activities embraced many kinds of work and study. Several bales of clothing were sent out to needy families, also linen and garden produce to Brandon



general hospital. Brooms were ordered from the Institute of the Blind, and sold through the local. Dressmaking classes were held twice during the year, and such subjects as Home Nursing, Educating the Rural Child, and Marketing of Eggs, studied. A successful garden party and bazaar yielded very satisfactory returns.

Grosse Isle Annual Report

This local met regularly during the year and their activities were varied. They held a dental clinic in August, the society paying half the costs of the patients treated. Donations were given and brooms bought from the Institute of the Blind. They also held an egg shower, and a miscellaneous shower for the Margaret Scott Mission; besides this, generous relief has been given to many families; one half dozen babies layettes were sent to the Red Cross, and donations given to the church and Boys' and Girls' Club. At every meeting a ten-cent collection was taken, and at the end of the year the whole sum given to a family in need. Funds were raised during the year by a sale of work, cafeteria at Boys' and Girls' Club Fair, raffling a quilt and their annual fowl supper.

Millbrook Progressive

The Millbrook U.F.W.M. met once a month during the year, either in one of the member's homes or in the school. When the meeting is held in the school, the children and the teacher prepare and give a short program. This is usually followed by addresses on subjects of the day, by members of the U.F.W.M. This is a splendid example of co-operation between home and school. The local has given relief to many needy families and has also helped build a splendid community hall, 24x60, which was recently opened.

Alberta Farmers in Convention

Continued from Page 7

recently been given further proof of the fact that banking institutions owned and controlled by private enterprise are not conducted in the interests of the public, and, whereas, the U.F.A. has been pressing the Alberta government to establish a provincial bank in years past;

"Therefore be it resolved that we go on record as favoring the establishment of a chartered bank, owned and controlled by the provincial government, and be it further resolved that it is our desire that our members of the provincial legislature should use whatever means within their power to urge the present provincial government to make application for a Dominion charter and commence operations as soon as possible."

A long discussion took place on this resolution. After a few delegates had spoken in favor of a provincial bank, the convention agreed to hear Alderman John East, of Edmonton. He went into an explanation of the monetary system, which he said was not so involved as generally believed. He supported the plan proposed in the resolution, because he wanted to get rid of interest. The proposed provincial bank he said would relieve farmers of the burden of interest.

On the proposal of President Wood, the convention asked W. Irvine, M.P., to speak. He dealt with the question at considerable length. He was on the side of the financial reformers he said, but the resolution furnished no practical solution of the problem. A provincial bank would rather impede the progress of financial reform. A bank founded on

the present financial system would give precisely the same result as the other banks. The system was wrong, and the proposal meant simply the perpetuation of a wrong system. It was, moreover, not the function of governments to run banks or industries. The proposal was a dangerous one. If they really desired fundamental reform in banking and credit, they should think very carefully before passing the resolution, and they should also be prepared to accept all the responsibility involved in urging the proposal on the government. That a provincial bank would have an influence in reducing interest rates and would furnish better credit to the farmers was the opinion expressed by several delegates who supported the resolution, while others believed that it would at least be a start in the direction of ending the monopoly of credit. A motion to close the debate on this question was defeated, and the convention adjourned at 11.50 p.m., on the understanding that the debate would be resumed on the next day.

Wednesday Sessions

Premier Oliver, of British Columbia, addressed the convention at the morning session on transportation and railway rates as they affected the prairie provinces and British Columbia. The dominant motive in Confederation, he said, was equity, the establishment of equal conditions among all the partners in Confederation. The C.P.R., he said in reviewing the history of the road and its place in Confederation, was like the intercolonial, a political road, the primary purpose of which was to bring closer together the provinces of the Dominion. British Columbia had helped to build the road and British Columbia was now penalized by discrimination in rates in utter violation of the whole spirit of Confederation.

Today, if the rates East of Fort William were placed at 100, the prairie rate was 120, and the mountain rate 150. The wiping out of this discrimination was absolutely necessary to give British Columbia its rights in Confederation, and also to provide better facilities for trading West. Today, grain from Alberta paid rates on 2,500 miles to the East, when it should be paying on only 750 miles to the West. Premier Oliver gave other instances of the unfairness resulting from failure to carry out the terms and the spirit of Confederation. He asked the convention to support the position taken by the people and government of British Columbia, for the removal of these injustices and the proper carrying out of the principle of provincial equality, the principle lying at the base of Confederation.

In reply to a question why the harbor rates at Vancouver had been raised, Premier Oliver stated that he had been advised by the Harbor Board that the dues charged were just enough to cover expenses. The board was not a profit-making body. A delegate stated that the board had made a profit of over \$100,000 in 1922, and \$300,000 in 1923. Premier Oliver said he was unable to say whether those figures were correct or not.

In reply to the question why the Alberta federal members had not stood for reduction of rates West when Crow's Nest Pass agreement was before the House, A. Speakman, M.P., stated that the agreement was something that existed but had been suspended. They had voted for restoration. The agreement was something entirely distinct from the question of

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Most people who suffer, either occasionally or chronically from gas, sourness and indigestion, have now discontinued disagreeable diets, patent foods and the use of harmful drugs, stomach tonics, medicines and artificial digestents, and instead, following the advice so often given in these columns, take a teaspoonful or two tablets of Bisurated Magnesia in a little water after meals with the result that their stomach no longer troubles them, they are able to eat as they please and they enjoy much better health. Those who use Bisurated Magnesia never dread the approach of meal time because they know this wonderful anti-acid and food corrective, which can be obtained from any good drug store, will instantly neutralize the stomach acidity, sweeten the stomach, prevent food fermentation, and without the slightest pain or discomfort. Try this plan yourself, but be certain to get pure Bisurated Magnesia especially prepared for stomach use.

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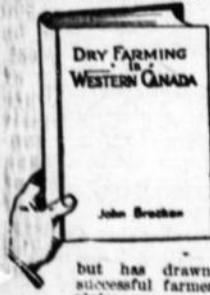


Even if cross, feverish, bilious, constipated or full of cold, children love the pleasant taste of "California Fig Syrup." A teaspoonful never fails to clean the liver and bowels.

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the equalization of rates throughout the country. The latter they could not get, the former they could, and they took the half when they could not get the whole loaf. Premier Oliver answered a few questions and was accorded a hearty vote of thanks for his address and the information given. Nominations for president formed the next order of business and the following names were put in: H. W. Wood, George Bevington, H. E. G. H. Scholefield, C. H. Harris, S. Lunn, W. J. Jackman. Messrs. Scholefield and Lunn withdrew their names.

Afternoon Session

Premier Greenfield spoke to the convention at the beginning of the afternoon session. He referred to the organized attacks and misrepresentation to which the government, brought into existence by the organized farmers, had been made subject. The government, he said, was the response to a demand for better government, and this it had attempted to give. The question he wanted to speak on particularly related to finance. They had inherited a very grave financial situation. They had materially reduced borrowings on capital account. In the last year of the previous administration \$17,000,000 had been borrowed to be expended that year. In 1923 the borrowings were \$5,800,000, a reduction of \$11,200,000. From 1914 to 1921 the cost of government had increased 153.4 per cent., and the population only 9.17 per cent. Taxation had increased while tax-paying capacity had decreased. They had effected very considerable economies in every department, and he assured them that the province was, today, in better financial strength than it had been for a number of years. Their policy of retrenchment was beginning to bear fruit. He urged greater consideration to the questions of co-operative marketing and the education of the electorate, so as to provide a sound basis for democracy. Premier Greenfield was accorded an ovation at the conclusion of his speech.

Following Premier Greenfield's speech the candidates for the presidency addressed the convention. The need for the president giving all his time to the work of the U.F.A. was stressed by Messrs. Bevington, Harris and Jackman. Referring to his dual office, Mr. Wood, dealt with the circumstances leading up to his acceptance of the chairmanship of the wheat board. He had, he said, no intention whatever to give up that position and he invited the convention to take the circumstances into consideration, the most important thing at the present time was to hold together the wheat pool and the association. His

general policy would be the same as it had been during the eight years he had been president of the association.

The voting was by preferential ballot, and the scrutineers reported that 496 votes were cast, and that H. W. Wood received a majority on the first count.

A vote of thanks was accorded the committee which brought in a long report on light railways, the convention endorsing the suggestion of the committee that the report be brought to the attention of the provincial government. A motion that the report be published in the official organ of the association was carried.

The following were nominated for the position of vice-president: H. E. G. H. Scholefield, George Bevington, Col. Robinson, W. R. Ball, W. J. Jackman, J. Cameron and A. R. Brown. Messrs. Ball, Robinson, Cameron and Brown withdrew. The balloting was deferred till the Thursday morning session.

The adjourned debate on banking was resumed by Mr. Rice-Sheppard, who vigorously controverted some of Mr. Irvine's statements, and contended that rejection of the resolution would create considerable disappointment in the country. The government, another delegate claimed, had already made a start in securing the savings of the people and the system should be extended. "Our object," said another, "is to secure public control of public credit."

On request, Mr. Bevington took the platform to speak in support of the resolution. Credit, Mr. Bevington said, was privately owned on a basis of legal privilege, and operated for profit, not service. The motive should be service, and credit institutions should be publicly owned. Ninety-nine per cent. of business was conducted on credit secured by the assets of the borrower. That was the evil of the system. The government, for example, issued bonds secured on the assets of the country, and paid interest to the private credit institutions for credit based only on the assets of those institutions. The problem was one of finding the way to use the credit of the country without paying interest to private credit institutions. Mr. Bevington went in detail into the procedure for the founding of the kind of bank referred to in the resolution. He was speaking when the convention adjourned at 6.20 p.m.

Resolutions dealt with at this session included a proposal that resolutions to be discussed at the annual convention be submitted to locals every three months; that the Central board devise some plan to standardize

farm wages; that the members of parliament were in duty bound to support any resolution passed by the constituency associations and the provincial convention. All these resolutions were decisively rejected by the convention.

Evening Session

The evening session was opened by an address by A. R. McMaster, M.P. for Brome. His speech was practically the same as that delivered at the annual convention of the U.F.M., and reported in last week's Guide.

Fraternal greetings were conveyed to the convention by E. Roper, president of the Edmonton Trades and Labor Council; Alderman J. East, on behalf of the G.W.V.A.; and George Latham, on behalf of the Alberta branch of the Canadian Labor Party.

J. T. Shaw, M.P. for West Calgary, defended in an effective manner the action of the Progressive party at Ottawa with regard to the restoration of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement.

Thursday Sessions

Twenty names were placed in nomination for the three places on the executive. Five withdrew, leaving the following to be voted on: C. Axelsson, W. R. Ball, Geo. Bevington, A. R. Brown, C. H. Harris, W. J. Jackman, H. W. Leonard, S. Lunn, H. C. McDaniel, H. McKenzie, G. E. Rosse, S. S. Sears, H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Rice-Sheppard, J. Watson. Before the balloting took place the result of the balloting for vice-president was announced, the successful candidate being H. E. G. H. Scholefield, his name being therefore removed from the ballot paper for executive. The candidate briefly addressed the convention. The result of the voting was the election of Geo. Bevington, S. S. Sears and S. Lunn.

Resolutions passed at the morning session included the following: That the U.F.A., in view of the coming elections, should aim to co-operate with the Labor party to counteract the influence of the combining of the two old parties;

That the integrity of the U.F.A. group in politics be preserved;

That all political candidates be chosen on the basis of ability, character, integrity, record and loyalty to the true economic interest of the producers, and that political action be directed towards perfecting co-operative group organization;

That two representatives be selected from each provincial constituency, and that they form a provincial board to draft a platform to be submitted to locals throughout the province;

That the convention support the efforts of the governments of Alberta and British Columbia, to secure lower freight rates to Pacific ports;

That in the interest of farmers and the public, express rates should be reduced;

That the Senate in its present form has outlived its usefulness;

That the crown lands of Canada should be classified in three divisions: farm lands, ranching lands and timber, game and mineral reserves. Settlement on timber and mineral reserves should be prohibited, ranching land leased on special terms, and agricultural settlers confined to land where they have a reasonable chance to make good and rear their families within reach of schools and social institutions.

That the convention was opposed to the present system of allowing registration of judgments and execution against land before the identity of the individual had been established by law.

A lengthy discussion took place on a resolution to the effect that the other western provinces should be approached with a view to making them a separate "British colony independent of the eastern provinces." Moderating substitute motion was proposed that parliament be reminded that if the requests of the West with regard to tariff, transportation, etc., neglected, there was a possibility that western provinces would demand the establishment of an independent Dominion under the British crown. Much feeling was evidenced in the speech against these resolutions, and on being put to the convention both were lost by overwhelming majorities.

The convention carried unanimously

U.F.A. Receipts and Expenses

For Period Ending 31st December, 1923

RECEIPTS

U.F.A. Locals	\$20,936.80
U.F.W.A. Locals	4,192.70
Women in U.F.A. Locals	1.00
Juniors in U.F.A. Locals	110.65
Junior Locals	278.00
Members at large	4.00
Life Members' Fees	45.00
U.F.A. Locals	1,586.00
U.F.W.A. Locals	95.35
Junior Locals	5.75
Sundry	647.60
For 1921 Deficit	2,458.60
U.G.G. Grant	4,762.38
Sale of Supplies	443.53
Mimeographing	276.79
Rent of Ept. "U.F.A."	534.00
Books on Consignment	4.08
District Association Fees	55.00
Interest	318.51
Resolutions	78.50
Disbanded Locals	32.65
Bad Debts recovered	10.78
Convention Surplus	1,014.61
Political Accounting	28.92
Miscellaneous	128.31

Total \$38,050.11

EXPENSES

Executive Meetings	\$ 592.10
Board Meetings	2,001.65
U.F.W.A. Executive Meetings	462.21
President's Expenses	1,068.58
Secretary's Expenses	46.50
U.F.A.	760.40
U.F.W.A.	86.01
Juniors	16.50
Junior Conference	98.50
Legislative	127.35
Constitution	30.00
Farm Debts Colln	55.30
Central Office	259.10
Co-op. Marketing	48.26
Wheat Pool	378.10
Group Insurance	4.50
Canadian Council of Agriculture	200.00
Calgary Board of Trade	37.50
West. Canada Livestock	25.00
U.F.M. Convention	10.00
Alta. Federation Labor	6.00
Canadian Council of Agriculture	233.66
Postage, Tels., Phone	816.56
Stationery and Supplies	519.78
Rent	1,391.75
Exchange	31.27
Taxes	298.80
Sundries	350.09
Insurance	58.27
Audit Fees	226.90
Political Accounting	32.75
1924 Convention Expenses	104.76
President	2,730.55
Secretary U.F.A.	1,661.62
Secretary U.F.W.A.	820.96
Secretary, Juniors	409.64
Staff	4,616.10
Bad Debts	259.01
Newspaper A/c	11,888.53
Home Bank Reserve A/c	1,445.35
Surplus	3,840.80

Total \$38,050.11

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a resolution declaring that the present Alberta government had been severely and unjustly criticized. That it had handled the affairs of the province more economically and efficiently than any of its predecessors, and that the convention affirmed its confidence in the provincial government and urged it to continue its efforts to administer the affairs of the province in the most practical way possible, and pledged its continued support.

Afternoon Session

Consideration of the resolution calling upon the provincial government to apply for a Dominion charter and proceed with the formation of a provincial bank to do a regular banking business as soon as possible, was taken up at this session, George Bevington continuing the debate. He strongly criticised the speech of Mr. Irvine, in which, he said, Mr. Irvine went against all his previous teachings, and had, in addition, presumed to give advice upon a question on which by his own admission, he was imperfectly informed. Concluding a long speech Mr. Bevington said that examination of the present financial system was necessary to give solid ground for the efforts to get something better. They had asked for a provincial bank but they were open to conviction, and if anyone had something better they were prepared to try it.

S. S. Sears, referred to the great difficulties in the way of carrying out the terms of the resolution. They had expressed confidence in the government but the resolution practically amounted to an expression of want of confidence in the government.

President Wood then took the floor. This question, he said, had occupied a lot of the time of conventions for the last three years. It had become a hardy annual, and he hoped it was not going to be a pernicious weed. It was a difficult subject and he could not approach it as an expert, but he failed completely to see wherein the farmers would benefit by the establishment of a provincial bank.

They were trying to solve great social and economic problems and they should concentrate their energies upon securing greater efficiency in the selling of their produce. That was at the present time of greater importance to them than reform of the monetary and credit system. The industrial system was wrong, he said, and industrial betterment should precede financial reforms. Industry was like a motor car, for which money and credit was the gasoline. They should first get a good machine and then attend to the means of making it function properly. The financial system was strong only because the industrial system was weak.

Some questions were put to Mr. Wood from the floor of the convention and answered, but the convention was getting impatient, and finally Mr. Bevington moved the following substitute motion:

"Resolved, that in order to maintain

unity, co-operation and co-ordination of effort along the lines of the resolution of the committees on banking and credit, we deem it advisable to postpone action upon the resolution until such time as action for or against the proposals shall have the support of a substantial majority, and thus produce the best results from the combined efforts of all our membership.

"And, further, that the board be instructed to appoint a committee to co-operate with a committee of the provincial government to study the subject and prepare a report with recommendations to be presented to the next annual convention."

A delegate pointed out that inasmuch as it had been claimed that a vote for the original resolution was tantamount to a vote of want of confidence in the provincial government, supporters of the original resolution had been placed in an awkward position, and must therefore support the substitute in preference to the original resolution. On being put to the convention the substitute motion was defeated by a large majority. The original resolution was then put and the vote against it was almost unanimous.

Resolutions passed at the afternoon session included.

That the convention resents the action of the Senate in rejecting the bill providing for branch line extensions on the Canadian National Railways;

That the Dominion government be requested to re-write existing contracts on pre-emptions extending the payments over a longer period and reducing the rate of interest to the original rate of 5 per cent.;

That the Alberta federal members use their influence to amend the pure food laws so that the ingredients in oleomargarine shall be printed on each package;

That the mineral rights tax (provincial), be amended to exclude from the operation thereof all individual owners of both surface and mineral rights who are using the land solely for farming or grazing purposes unless it has been proved by test that the land contains minerals;

That the revised sales tax be repealed;

That the government be asked to restore the interest rate of 5 per cent. on deferred payments on lands purchased at the sale of Indian land at Gleichen, on June 6, 1916;

That the railway commission be asked to compel the railway companies to replace wooden cattle guards with metal ones, and that the railways be forced to place danger signals on crossings used by farmers the year round.

Evening Session

A. H. Tovell, manager of the Municipal Hail Board, spoke of the work of his organization at the evening session. In the five years of the existence of the municipal hail insurance system, he said, they had paid in claims \$6,264,000. The amount assessed had been \$7,376,000. Out of every dollar assessed 85 cents had been returned in settlement in claims, eight and two-third cents had gone in administration expenses and six and one-third cents placed to surplus which now stood at \$475,000. Last year had been the heaviest in claims in the history of

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the organization. They had settled 5,075 claims, amounting to \$2,415,000. Proposals for change were outlined by Mr. Tovell, who also answered a number of questions from the audience.

C. Rice-Jones, first vice-president of United Grain Growers Limited, reported on the cattle pool. He reviewed the circumstances leading up to the establishment of the pool from co-operative shipping. From February to June 30 last year, he said, on domestic sales the cattle pool paid profits over and above the ordinary market price of the cattle equal to 3.11 per cent., and on cattle exported 2.6 per cent. The policy now was to pay full market price of cattle, the pool making no distinction between domestic and export sales and profits being computed on a yearly basis. The pool had received slightly better support from Manitoba and Saskatchewan than from Alberta. Mr. Rice-Jones, described in detail the procedure in the handling of cattle consigned to the pool in the Winnipeg Stock Yards. The basis of the system, he said, was the sorting of the cattle into classes, putting up the cattle in lots to suit the buyers. The pool was attracting an increasing number of important buyers. The pool was reaching the position where it could set a price on cattle and get it. The value of the pool depended on the volume of business, and the volume did not reach what was required to make the system as advantageous as it could be. In view of the interest that was being taken in Alberta in the development of co-operative marketing, he urged them to give greater support to this experiment in the co-operative marketing of cattle.

Friday Session

C. H. Harris reported on the action taken by the executive on the resolution passed at last year's convention favoring co-ordination of the activities of the organized farmers by a body to be known as the United Farmers of Canada. A meeting had been held of representatives of the provincial associations, at Toronto, last March, during the meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, but it had not been possible to hold another meeting to go into details. It was moved and carried that the report be adopted and the position taken by last year's convention be reaffirmed.

Mr. Scholefield presented a report on what had been done with regard to

the resolution passed at last year's convention recommending removal of the Central offices of the association from Calgary to Edmonton for three years. The board, after careful and extended consideration, had decided that it was not desirable at the present time to move the head office, and to refer the matter back to the convention for reconsideration. The report was adopted.

Regulation of Liquor Trade

A spirited discussion took place on resolutions with regard to the liquor questions. Three of them were brought before the convention: That the alcoholic content of beer be not more than 6 per cent.; that treating be made illegal; that the bar as it existed in the past should not again be brought into being. The general feeling of the convention was that, in view of the result of the recent referendum, it would be better to refrain from any effort to restore prohibition in another form. All three resolutions were tabled.

The following resolutions were adopted by the convention:

That the bonus to veterans who underwent amputation be continued;

That the amount owing by soldier settlers under the Soldier Settlement Board, should be reduced 25 per cent. in the case of land, 65 per cent. in the case of stock, and 10 per cent. in the case of equipment, to take effect on stock bought previous to and including 1921, and on land and equipment bought previous to and including 1922;

That a school district which includes urban and country population should have one trustee from the urban and one from the country sections;

That the supplementary revenue tax should be amended so as to equalize the per capita amounts paid in country, cities, towns and villages;

That all school lands in organized districts be subject to public sale upon application of 60 per cent. of resident ratepayers.

John Ward, secretary of the Council of Agriculture, placed the declaration of principles, issued by the council, before the convention. Mr. Harris objected to a platform emanating from the council. It should, he said, emanate from the people. The council had nothing to do with politics and should not undertake to make a platform. Mr. Ward pointed out that the declaration itself expressly dissociated the declaration from party politics. It was not, he said, a political platform. A delegate moved that the declaration be received but no action be taken on it at that time. In Alberta, he said, the constituencies were autonomous and reserved to themselves the right to direct their elected representatives. In amendment it was moved that the declaration be received and referred to the body representative of the federal constituency associations. The amendment carried by a large majority.

Afternoon Session

Further discussion on the liquor question took place at the afternoon session on a resolution providing that in the new legislation the government establish liquor vendors in large towns and cities only and no license be granted to hotels, clubs or restaurants. To this an amendment was proposed declaring that while the convention reaffirmed its belief in prohibition it called upon the government to keep the new law as near as possible to the terms asked for by the Moderation

U.F.A. OFFICERS FOR 1924

President, H. W. Wood

Vice-president, H. E. G. H. Scholefield

Board of Directors

District

No. 1—Battle River.....	F. A. Aitkin, Moverton
2—Bow River.....	Jack Sutherland, Hanna
3—East Calgary.....	S. J. Ewing, Irricana
4—West Calgary.....	C. H. MacFarquhar, Cremona
5—East Edmonton.....	A. Rafn, Bon Accord
6—West Edmonton (N.).....	W. F. Bredin, Bredin
6—West Edmonton (S.).....	A. R. Brown, Westlock
7—Lethbridge.....	C. Jensen, Magrath
8—Macleod.....	H. F. Spencer, Parkland
9—Medicine Hat.....	Jas. Watson, Chinook
10—Red Deer.....	I. D. Taylor, Big Valley
11—Strathcona.....	W. J. Jackman, Bremner
12—Victoria.....	G. E. Roose, Camrose

Executive Committee: H. W. Wood, H. E. G. H. Scholefield,

George Bevington, S. S. Sears, S. Lunn,

Mrs. R. B. Gunn (ex officio).

League, and also that the provincial government should ask the Dominion government for power to control the manufacture and export of liquor. It was argued that what the majority had asked should be granted so that there could be no come-back that prohibitionists had tried to baulk the majority. They should, however, continue their fight to secure a real control of the liquor traffic. That they should not "butt in" when the government was actually dealing with the matter was the stated opinion of many delegates. It was decided to defer further discussion of the matter until resolutions from the Women's Section were being dealt with.

That the liquor commission should give preference to returned soldiers in making up its staff, was affirmed in a resolution which was carried unanimously.

Rural Credits

John Galloway spoke at some length on a resolution from Strathcona Federal Constituency Association urging that, the farmers should organize for the purpose of restoring confidence and re-establishing credit, and to obtain loans at a moderate rate of interest and on favorable terms for the purpose of developing the agricultural resources of the province and increasing production. Mr. Galloway dealt with rural credit systems in various countries, and urged the great practical importance of

the question. Discussion centred mainly around suggestions attached to the resolution, but ultimately the convention adopted the resolution.

That the banking and credit system be taken up by the Dominion government at the next session of parliament for further investigation, with a view to eliminating any danger of depositors in chartered banks losing any of their money, was urged in a resolution which the convention adopted by a unanimous vote.

The convention rejected decisively a resolution favoring a general provincial tax, the proceeds of which were to form a fund to be used for public school grants.

Decline to Ask for Aid

From the U.F.A. board a resolution was put before the convention proposing that the provincial government be urged to pass legislation which would authorize the government to give financial assistance to the wheat pool for the purchase of storage and handling facilities. Vigorous objection was raised to this resolution. There were 26,000 signers of wheat pool contracts in the province, declared a delegate, and only 11,000 members of the U.F.A., what right had the convention to commit the pool to the proposition contained in the resolution? The best line of argument, said another, lay in signed contracts. The pool would take care

of the question of facilities if the farmers would sign the contract. The vote against the resolution was unanimous.

A resolution urging the formation of local wheat pool associations for educative and protective purposes was carried unanimously.

A long discussion took place on a resolution from Stettler Provincial Constituency Association, relating to the mortgage legislation of the province. Two amendments were defeated and the following adopted:

"(a) That we regard the granting of the right to demand the signing of a lease on property on which there are arrears unpaid as an infringement of the validity of the Torrens Title as heretofore existing in this province; that such privilege should not have been granted as the result of a temporary compromise on foreclosure proceedings, and that we demand its repeal;

"(b) That we are opposed to the reinstatement of the 'personal liability' clause in mortgages, the mortgage companies having the best and most permanent of all securities, the land itself, that cannot be removed or destroyed, and on which they place their own conservative valuation before making loans;

"(c) That we favor the present Tax Recovery Act as being fair to all parties, and as reducing costs to a minimum, thereby keeping down taxes for those who do pay;

"(d) That we believe taxes should be a first charge on lands, taking precedence over all other claims, and that this priority should not be limited to municipal and school taxes proper, the right of which is admitted by the companies, but should extend to all taxes levied by the municipalities or other governing bodies;

"And be it further resolved that we instruct our representatives to use their most earnest endeavors to prevent granting of any further concessions to the money power in the province."

Following the adoption of this resolution, G. A. Forster, M.L.A., moved:

"Whereas, it is becoming more and more apparent that the legislation enacted in this province in the past, affecting first mortgages, has had the effect of driving capital out of the province and making it more difficult to secure loans;

"Therefore be it resolved, that it is the opinion of this convention that all such legislation should be carefully reviewed and such changes made that it will place this province in as favorable a position as any province as a field for investment."

The resolution was defeated.

Other resolutions passed at the session were:

That all existing livestock shipping associations get together and draft a uniform contract to be used by the entire province and to agree on putting all shipments through one channel of trade;

That the executive of the U.F.A. appoint a committee of seven to survey the field of co-operative marketing, with power to organize the different commodities under the co-operative marketing system;

That in cases where property owners' indebtedness exceeds the value of his holdings, the indebtedness reduced to the actual annual present value of the property so indebted;

That the present residents of this country be given the privilege by the government of amortizing their indebtedness over a period of 32 years of 6 per cent. interest in the same way that the government is offering incoming settlers.

Evening Sessions

The first business at the evening sessions was consideration of the resolutions passed by the U.F.W.A.

The amended liquor resolution brought forward from the afternoon session was shortly dealt with and rejected by the convention. Other resolutions passed at this session were:



The Doo Dads. The Doo Dads in Wonderland. The Doo Dads Round the World.

Each a great big book, containing pictures and stories of these fun-loving, adventurous little fellows; pages and pages of them bound in nice colored covers. Each book gives permanent entertainment—all are different. You'll want all three of them at the new low price. They are dandy books and suitable for both boys and girls.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

WINNIPEG, MAN.

SLEIGHING IN DOOVILLE

The weather man really started it, for it was he who sent the great white feathery snowflakes. Doc Sawbones helped because he owned a cutter. No sooner were the roads in Dooville covered, until he borrowed Sleepy Sam's donkey. The donkey he hitched to the cutter and with bells jingling merrily he sped up and down the streets of the village. Little Doo Dads began to tinker in basements and wood-houses. Soon nearly every little Doo Dad had a sled and the glorious times began. Roly and Poly harnessed Towser and Tad and Laddie Boy to their new coaster. Everything was fine until Laddie Boy espied the widow Malone's kitty, and then trouble started. Up the alley and across the street rushed pussy. Laddie Boy and Towser and Tad followed. They were almost upon her. She turned the corner and scrambled up the lamp post. Over went the sled and out tumbled the twins. My! how Doc Sawbones enjoys the frosty, bracing atmosphere as he speeds down the street! He may think he is having a fine ride but it is not to be compared with that of the little Doo Dad who has fastened the baby's bath-tub to the seat of his sleigh. Of course, Flannelfeet is trying to direct the traffic, but what can a policeman do when they come rushing past, riding within or even on top of dog-houses and things! Oh! what will those two little Doo Dads do? Flannelfeet will be angry, but I am quite sure that the two little Doo Dads didn't know what Billy had in his mind. The little Doo Dad Mother leaning over the fence had sent one of her little boys upstairs to bed because he had been naughty. She is telling the other little fellow to be very careful with her pet doggie, while the little Doo Dad in front is telling the bad little Doo Dad to sneak out of the back door and together coast down the bank of the Doo River.



That a plan for fire insurance along the lines of municipal hail insurance, be established by the Hail Insurance Board;

That federal and provincial representatives be urged to press for legislation establishing proportional representation;

That writs for provincial by-elections be issued within 30 days of the vacancy occurring;

That The U.F.A. publish weekly during the session of the legislative, and give a full and unbiased report of the proceedings;

That the convention demand that the Canadian National Railway be given authority to carry out its branch line program;

That a revaluation of the physical assets of the Canadian National Railways be made, and no payment made for watered stock;

That all natural resources be devel-

oped and operated in the interests of the people and not for private gain.

A resolution proposing that for the purpose of enlarging the U.F.A., all federal, provincial and district associations and locals be urged to purchase non-interest-bearing stock in the U.F.A., in return for which certificates might be issued similar to that given for life membership, was defeated. Another resolution recommending that the association do without the annual grant from United Grain Growers Limited, was rejected by unanimous vote.

The convention also rejected a resolution proposing a reduction in the number of members of the provincial legislature.

The convention closed with usual vote of thanks to all those who had contributed towards what was declared to be one of the most successful of the associations' annual conventions.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., January 18, 1924.

WHEAT—Very quiet, dull markets have featured the last week. The net result is a loss of seven-eighths on May delivery and five-eighths on one northern spot with the lower grades perhaps fractionally lower also. Offerings from the country have been very light and hedging pressure from that source at a minimum. What business passing has consisted mainly of the sale of odd cars around the higher levels as the market reached "limit" cars. There has been some small amount of wheat worked for export, and some reselling of wheat here by houses usually connected with export business during the past few days. It is reported also that there has been some reselling here on account of cancellation of contracts by European firms. Liverpool cables report considerable Argentine wheat offering on that market now, and probably North American business is being hurt to some extent on that account. Stocks of wheat at Fort William increased slightly, with considerably over 50 millions now in storage. Market does not look strong, but there is very little pressure, and unless general liquidation of speculative May wheat occurs, there should be comparatively little change in values.

OATS AND BARLEY—Markets during the week have been dull, with prices holding steady. Country receipts are light and there is very little hedging pressure. Future action of these markets will be influenced largely by wheat.

WINNIPEG FUTURES									
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Wheat									
May 102	102	102	102	101	101	100	102	113	
July 103	103	103	103	103	102	102	103	112	
Oats									
May 43	43	43	44	43	43	43	43	49	
July 43	44	44	44	44	44	43	43	48	
Barley									
May 63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	59	
July 61	62	62	61	61	61	61	60	58	
Flax									
May 220	221	222	223	221	221	219	219	219	
July 220	221	222	223	221	221	220	220	216	
Rye									
May 71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	85	
July 72	72	72	72	72	72	71	73	84	

LIVERPOOL PRICES

The Liverpool market closed January 18 as follows: March, 9s 2½d; May, 8s 11½d per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted at \$4.32. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency the Liverpool close was: March \$1.19; May, \$1.15½.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring Wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.14½ to \$1.17½; No. 1 northern, \$1.13½ to \$1.17½; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.12½ to \$1.15½; No. 2 northern, \$1.11½ to \$1.14½; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.08½ to \$1.11½; No. 3 northern, \$1.07½ to \$1.10½. Winter wheat—Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.15½ to \$1.19½; No. 1 hard, \$1.13½ to \$1.18½, Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.13½ to \$1.14½; No. 1 hard, \$1.12½ to \$1.13½. Durum wheat—No. 1 amber, \$1.03½ to \$1.10½; No. 1 durum \$1.01½ to \$1.07½; No. 2 amber, \$1.01½ to \$1.08½; No. 2 durum, 99½c to \$1.06½; No. 3 amber, 99½c to \$1.06½; No. 3 durum, 97½c to \$1.03½. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 71½c to 72c; No. 3 yellow, 71½c to 71c; No. 4 yellow, 70½c to 71c; No. 2 mixed, 70½c to 71c; No. 3 mixed, 70c to 70½c; No. 4 mixed, 69c to 69½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 43½c to 44c; No. 3 white, 43½c to 43c; No. 4 white, 42c to 43c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 60c to 63c; medium to good, 55c to 59c; lower grades, 51c to 54c. Rye—No. 2, 66½c to 67½c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.47c to \$2.51½.

BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian boxed bacon 76s to 82s, bales 82s to 88s, quiet. American 65s to 70s. Irish 95s to 102s, steady. Danish 93s to 100s, quiet, not clearing very well. Danish killings estimated at from 55,000 to 70,000 head.

WHEAT PRICES

January 14 to 19 inclusive

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
Jan. 14	97	94	89	84	77	74
15	97	94	89	84	77	74
16	97	94	90	84	77	74
17	96	93	89	84	77	73
18	96	93	88	83	76	73
19	95	92	88	83	76	72
Week Ago	97	94	89	84	76	73
Year Ago	109	107	105	100	93	86

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur
January 14 to January 19, inclusive

January 1 to January 15, inclusive														
Date	WHEAT Feed	2 CW	3 CW	OATS Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	BARLEY Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE 2 CW
Jan. 14	71½	38½	36½	36½	35½	33½	61½	59½	55½	55½	214½	210½	190½	67½
15	71½	39½	37½	37½	36½	34½	62½	60½	56½	56½	214½	210½	191½	66½
16	71½	39½	37½	37½	36½	34½	62½	60½	56½	56½	215½	211½	192½	67½
17	70½	39½	37½	37½	36½	34½	62½	61½	56½	56½	216½	212½	193½	66½
18	70½	39½	37½	37½	36½	34½	62½	60½	55½	55½	214½	210½	191½	66½
19	79½	39½	37½	37½	36½	34½	61½	60½	55½	55½	214½	210½	191½	66½
Week Ago	71½	38½	36½	36½	35½	33½	62½	60½	55½	55½	213½	209½	189½	66½
Year Ago	77½	47½	42½	42½	40½	39½	54½	50½	47½	47½	218½	214½	191½	80½

Act to provide for women whose husbands are incapacitated.

Mrs. Wyman's report was quite a lengthy one and contained very valuable information for study. Copies of it are to be made and placed in the clipping service of the Women's Extension Branch of the Department of Agriculture, and will be available for study by the local organizations.

Hon. J. E. Brownlee, attorney-general, spoke for a few minutes to the convention, explaining some of the matters of legislation with which the report had dealt and answered questions. He explained that the government hoped to make a codification of the laws relating to domestic relations and lay it on the table at the coming session of legislature so that it might be studied for a year. He stated that the government had under consideration a plan for the establishment of a farm and training school for delinquent boys.

A resolution was passed asking for the consolidation of all legislation concerning child welfare in the province in one act to be administered through a separate branch or department under one of the ministers.

Immigration

The report of immigration was presented by Mrs. R. Price, of Stettler. Mrs. Price dealt with Canada's immigration needs and outlined some of the protective regulations which are intended to keep out undesirable immigrants. She made a plea for more sane publicity of conditions in Canada in countries from which our immigrants come, and efforts to keep people already here from leaving. The activities of the Canada Colonization Board were outlined and at the close of her report Mrs. Price claimed that one of the best ways of increasing our population was to work towards lowering the death rate among children and so increase the number of people who will make the best kind of Canadian citizens.

Marketing

The report on marketing was presented by Mrs. H. E. G. H. Scholefield. The changes made in the Dominion Egg Grading Act were referred to. Co-operative marketing of eggs was urged among the locals. Mrs. Scholefield explained rather fully the activities of the egg and poultry marketing service, and the assistance given by the provincial department of agriculture in the marketing of live poultry, which had resulted in a larger turkey trade, and a more dependable market for Alberta fowl. The dairy business in Alberta is increasing in volume and quality. The province had in 1923, 75 creameries, compared with 53 in 1912.

At the close of Mrs. Scholefield's report, a resolution was introduced asking for the establishment of an egg pool as soon as feasible. Hon. G. Hoadley, minister of agriculture, explained some of the points in connection with the egg and poultry marketing service which made an egg pool practical unnecessary at the present time. The egg production in the province is only a side line, and eggs are a highly perishable product. Later Hon. R. G. Reid spoke on the same subject, telling of co-operative marketing of eggs in Washington and California, where poultry raising and egg production is carried on on a very large scale.

One of the interesting items of the program was a speech from the premier, Hon. Herbert Greenfield. Mr. Greenfield complimented the convention on its success, and paid a tribute to the good work done by Mrs. Sears, the retiring president, and told the convention that it had made an exceptionally wise choice in the president for 1924. He urged the women to study legislation of their province. "I am," said Mr. Greenfield, "a strong believer in the equality of men and women. I believe that it is greatly to the advantage of the state that women's viewpoint be represented in government and governmental bodies, for after all there is very little legislation which does not in some way or other affect the welfare of the home." Mr. Greenfield also stated that he had valued very highly the advice and expressed opinions of the two women members of the legislature.

Young Peoples' Work

The report on young peoples' work was read Friday morning by Mrs.

Clarke Fraser, of Rollinson. Mrs. Fraser explained that relationship of the Junior U.F.A. to the two senior organizations, the U.F.A. and the U.F.W.A. She described the progress made in holding of the junior conference at the week spent in the University in June. She made a plea for the local to appreciate the importance of this work and to support it by giving assistance in organizing and financing University week.

At the conclusion of the report two resolutions were introduced and passed.

One resolution asked that the U.F.A. put on a publicity campaign for junior work, and ask all district directors of both the U.F.A. and the U.F.W.A. to work to increase membership in the junior organization. The other asked for the appointment of a junior committee in each district association.

Donald Cameron, jr., president of the Junior U.F.A., spoke for a short while on the importance of getting young people into the farmers' movement and for training them in the duties of citizenship. In his speech before the U.F.W.A. and his speech before the U.F.A. on the evening of the first day of the convention Donald Cameron won many supporters for getting more farm boys and girls into the association.

Vera Carson, vice-president of the Junior U.F.A., also made a short address to the women's convention, explaining the efficiency test which the juniors are putting into effect. She asked the locals to assist in helping to organize locals and to send young people to University week.

Friday's program was crowded full of items of interest, so full indeed that the delegates could hardly take notes fast enough to keep up with the important business transacted. There was a short address from Hon. V. Smith on the work of the department of railways and telephones, a talk on the work of the women's extension service of the department of agriculture, by Miss J. MacMillan, and an explanation of some of the activities of the extension department of the University by A. E. Ottewill.

Mrs. Hallam's report on social service was presented which pointed out that the province has no institution provided for the care of the delinquent boys between the ages of 16 and 18, and that at present these cases are sent to the regular prisons.

Talk on Fruits

F. S. Grisdale, principal of Olds Agricultural School, addressed the convention on the culture of small fruits. Mr. Grisdale's address contained very valuable information, and as space does not permit doing justice to it here, The Guide will in a later issue give a short article on Mr. Grisdale's address.

Mrs. Brytha Stavert, of Calgary, gave a most interesting talk on her visit to the International Suffrage Conference in Rome, during the past summer. Again The Guide promises its readers that they shall hear further details of this address in an early issue. A pleasing feature of the closing afternoon's session was the presentation of a pendant to Mrs. M. L. Sears, the retiring president.

Resolutions

A number of resolutions were passed on the closing day of the convention. A resolution asked that the Municipal Act be amended so that ability to read and write in English be required of councillors. A resolution asked that a study of the Divorce Laws of Canada be made by the locals. Another asked that the Dominion laws regarding divorce be amended to conform to the amended English divorce laws, which gives the same grounds for divorce to women as to men; another asked for personal naturalization of married women. A resolution asked for strict enforcement of government regulations regarding the sale of liquor under the new act which is to be framed at the coming session of legislature. A resolution stated that the U.F.W.A. would co-operate with the Provincial Council of Women to secure good legislation for the women and children of Alberta. Another resolution asked for the establishment of travelling dentists under government direction, this service to be made as far as possible self-supporting.

FARM LANDS

84-ACRE. MONEY-MAKING FARM. STOCK, tools, crops, only \$5,500. Money maker in section 100, acre values; city markets; on improved road near live R.R. town; 70 acres level tillage, creek-watered pasture, 44 apple trees, pears, plums, cherries, grapes, two acres berries; comfortable house, barns, poultry house, garage. \$5,500 gets it, horses, cows, heifer, poultry, full implements, tools, corn, hay, rye, potatoes, apples, etc., included to settle immediately. Part cash. Details page 23 illustrated catalog bargains, many states. Copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 427LE Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.

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SMALL HOME FARMS ON IRRIGABLE LAND— Farm workers can have a home and garden of their own by taking up a small home farm in the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation. Reduce the cost of living by growing your own vegetables and keeping a cow and some chickens, and make yourself an attractive home. Wonderfully fertile soil, ample moisture, sure crops, plenty of employment. Opportunities to increase holdings. Prices reasonable. Send for particulars to the Irrigation Council of Alberta, 111 Provincial Building, Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada.

FARM BARGAINS IN MANITOBA—EXCEPTIONAL opportunities for the purchase of good farm lands in Manitoba. We have farms for sale (mostly improved) in all parts of the province. Prices specially reduced to effect a quick close-out of estates. Particularly favorable terms can be arranged in every case. A chance to buy a good farm on a most profitable basis. Write for list and particulars. The Canada Permanent Trust Company, 298 Garry Street, Winnipeg, Man.

KAMLOOPS, BRITISH COLUMBIA—FRUIT market gardening, near city, served by two main line railways. 3,000 acres of the most fertile, irrigated land for sale in ten to 20-acre plots. Pleasant occupation, ideal climate. Write for particulars, Elsey and Stapley, Confederation Life Building, Winnipeg. 51-5

WILL RENT ON SHARES TO GOOD FARMER, with two or three sons, two and one-half sections of land, five miles from Davidson, Sask. Land the choicest in Sask, and all in cultivation. Will sell on easy terms, half of horses and machinery needed. References required. Address, J. A. McCormick, Davidson, Sask. 3-2

CANADIAN FARMERS' OPPORTUNITY IS South America. Rich, all-tilable agriculture land, \$2.50 per acre. Pay when you can. No winter. No taxes. Booklet, 50 cents; literature free. Bolivia Colonization Association, Portland, Oregon.

FOR SALE—240 ACRES, HALF MILE FROM Marquette, 29 miles Winnipeg. Level prairie, with good black soil. For quick sale low price, good terms. Write, Walch Land Co., Winnipeg, Man. 2-5

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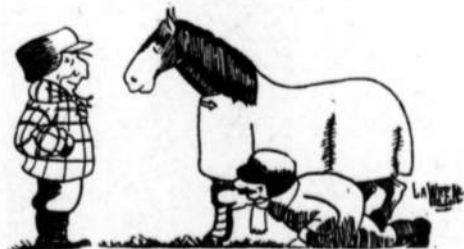
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By J. Edw. Tufft



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My neighbor has a trotting horse, a very natty beast of course, that journeys on two-story legs and walks as if he trod on eggs. This horse was purchased at a show about six weeks or more ago, and since that time the fellow's mind has gone three-quarters color blind. He's in his barn at peep of day to flit the specks of dust away that may have wafted to the steed when he was at his evening feed. No guest-room brush nor Sunday comb upon the dresser in his home compares at all with those he has to groom this trotter, "Caesar-Jazz." I've heard it said he tests each oat that passes down that horse's throat, and washes every spear of hay that Caesar seeks to put away. He polishes that trotter's hair until the famous golden stair is but a piker, dull and grey, beside his coat of shining bay! He shines his mane with Brilliantine and keeps his teeth and lashes clean, he polishes the hoofs and hocks, puts perfume in the feeding box, he gives him mouth-wash after meals, massages him from head to heels! That man forgets his bridle cow that helps to fill his larder now; he turns a cold and careless back on those old chargers, Dave and Jack; he has no thoughts for Bub, the calf, worth thirty dollars and-a-half; he half forgets, I dare to say, his wife and daughters, Nell and May! The spell will pass. Sure, yet it shows how far a foolish fancy goes when given loose and endless rein within a common mortal's brain! I tell you, sane and normal thoughts are precious as forget-me-nots!

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SELLING—DURUM-KUBANKA WHEAT, \$1.25 per bushel, re-cleaned. Clarence Jaques, Bannerman, Man. 3-5

Oats

CHOICE HEAVY VICTORY OATS—BEST yielding oat for the West, 700 bushels, 40 cents bushel. Three-furrowed disc plow, Massey-Harris, in A1 shape (save shear sharpening), \$50. John Stanley, Carnduff, Sask. 4-3

SELLING—HULLESS OATS, TWO CENTS pound. One pure-bred Percheron stallion, rising two, weighs 1,250. F. H. Duckett, Lacombe, Alta. 4-3

BANNER OATS, GROWN FROM FIRST GEN- eration seed on clean land. For price per car lot and sample, write W. J. Saunders, Marshall, Sask. 4-4

SELLING—CAR CHOICE GOLD RAIN SEED oats, high germination, free from noxious weeds, weight 43 pounds, 50 cents bushel, cleaned. Arthur Malcolm, Lemsford, Sask. 3-2

SELLING—CAR VICTORY OATS, FOURTH generation, 40 cents per bushel. Geo. Ramage, Wawota, Sask. 3-2

SELLING—LIBERTY HULLESS OATS, 95 cents per bushel, sacked, f.o.b. Drake, Sask. J. H. Hawes. 3-3

4,000 BUSHELS SEED OATS—SAMPLE ON request, 40 cents, f.o.b. Unity, Sask. Eardley McLean. 3-3

SELLING—800 BUSHELS HULLESS OATS, 60 cents per bushel, machine run, sacks extra. P. H. Rix, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 4-2

SELLING—SEED OATS, NEW INDUSTRIAL early, heavy yielding, 35 cents bushel car lots. Evesham, Sask. Alfred Wells. 4-2

CAR VICTORY OATS—CLEAN, HEAVY, J. Wake, Borden, Sask. 4-3

SELLING—1,000 BUSHELS SEED OATS, 35 cents. T. E. Miller, Avonlea, Sask. 4-3

Flax

SELLING—CROWN FLAX SEED, GROWN ON new land, from seed bought from the Saskatchewan University. Recommended by them to generally yield at least a bushel per acre more than Premost. Price, including bags, \$3.00 per bushel. Sep. Latrace, 661 University Drive, Saskatoon, Sask. 4-3

SELLING—SEED FLAX, \$2.50. JAMES Sproat, Kipling, Sask. 3-3

Grass Seed

CLOVERLEA SEED AND STOCK FARM, 8820- 11th Street, Edmonton, offers Altaswede, a new hardy Red Clover, \$1.00 pound. Recommend seedling five pounds acre in rows.

GROW MILLET FOR YOUR HORSES AND cattle. The best of feed seed until February 15, \$2.50 per 100, f.o.b. Fertile, Sask. Ernest Mallin. 2-3

ALFALFA SEED—HANSEN'S COSSACK AND Yellow Flowered. Provincial and International Prize. Pure stock. Paramount Alfalfa Farm, Rife, Alta. 2-5

SELLING—EARLY FORTUNE AND SIBERIAN Millet. This is the best milk-producing feed, four cents per pound. T. M. Mair, Pierson, Man. 3-4

SELLING—CLEAN WESTERN RYE GRASS seed, seven cents per pound, sacks included. Philip Porter, Strongfield, Sask. 4-6

SWEET CLOVER SEED WANTED. ADDRESS with samples. Geo. H. Funk, 288 Princess St., Winnipeg. 4-3

SELLING—4,000 POUNDS HEAVY WELL- mated timothy seed, \$10 per 100, cleaned and sacked. A. Gayton, Manitou, Man. 4-2

Corn

14 KINDS HOME-GROWN EARLY SEED CORN. Write for circular. P. O. Peterson, Chaffee, North Dakota. 4-8

SELLING—IMPROVED SQUAW CORN, \$3.50 bushel, high germination test, sacks included. J. E. Manley, Midale, Sask. 3-4

Spelt

CAR SEED OR FEED SPELT—THE ONLY rust and disease-proof grain on market today, 60 cents bushel. E. Glines, Vanguard, Sask. 3-5

NURSERY STOCK

PLANTER'S GUIDE AND NURSERY CATALOG now ready. Free to prospective planters. Send for it today. Boughen's Nursery, Valley River, Man. 4-16

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, MILLWORK—CAR lots at wholesale prices from mill to consumer. Price lists free. Coast and Prairie Lumber Company, Vancouver, B.C. 4-13

SPRUCE POLES, FENCE POSTS, CORDWOOD. Write for delivered prices. Northern Carriage and Contracting Company Ltd., Prince Albert, Sask. 4-3

WOOD, ALL KINDS, FENCE RAILS, PICKETS. Write for prices. Kilwinning Store, Kilwinning, Sask. 4-2

FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAM- arac and willow. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta. 4-3

SELLING—POPLAR CORDWOOD AND BALED hay, lowest prices. Harry Steffn, Arborg, Man. 4-3

FOR SALE—CEDAR FENCE POSTS, ROUND or split. J. Sim, Soloska, B.C. 4-3

CORD WOOD WANTED. WRITE WINNIPEG Fuel Co., 515 Builders Exchange, Winnipeg. 4-3

CEDAR FENCE POSTS—CAR LOTS. DE- livered your station. E. Hall, Soloska, B.C. 50-6

CURLING STONES

Curling Stones Sharpened

By special machine. Guaranteed work.
WINNIPEG MARBLE & TILE COMPANY, LTD.
199 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG

LIGHTING SYSTEM

FOR GASOLINE LIGHTING SYSTEMS WRITE us. Agents for Coleman lamps. Repairs for all makes. Canadian Lighting and Heating Co., Edmonton. 49-13

HIDES, FURS AND TANNING

HIDES TANNED INTO HARNESS LEATHER, rawhide and robes. Write for our prices. P. Kotenko Co., 1379 Winnipeg Ave., Winnipeg, Man. 4-3

HIDES TANNED, RAWHIDE AND LACE leather, at only ten cents a pound, green weight. All previous prices cancelled. J. Laskowski, Drake, Sask. 4-2

BEEF HIDES ADVANCED 25 PER CENT. SHIP them to us. Northwest Hide and Fur Company, Winnipeg. 4-2

SASKATOON TANNERY, SASKATOON—WE tan all robes and hides. Give us a trial and be convinced of our excellent workmanship.

TAXIDERM

JACK CHARLSON, TAXIDERMIST Brandon, Man. 1-5
E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST, 229 MAIN Street, Winnipeg. 461

THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents a word for 1 or 2 weeks—8 cents a word for 3 or 4 consecutive weeks ordered at once—7 cents a word for 5 or 6 weeks ordered at once. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

FARMER DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—\$6.75 per inch per week; 5 weeks for the price of 4; 9 weeks for the price of 7; 13 weeks for the price of 10. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order. Cost \$5.00 apiece.

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED—9 cents a word for each insertion; 5 insertions for the price of 4; 9 insertions for the price of 7; 13 insertions for the price of 10, and 26 insertions for the price of 19. (These special rates apply only when full cash payment accompanies order.)

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED DISPLAY—Half inch, \$4.20; one inch up to six-inch limit, single column, \$8.40 an inch flat.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

YOUR AD., WHEN PLACED HERE, GOES TO MORE THAN 75,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

LIVESTOCK

See also General Miscellaneous

Various

SELLING—FIVE-TON GURNEY SCALE, NEW. Percheron stallion, Duke, 8234, black, heavy draft. Bronze turkey toms, \$3.00; hens, \$2.50. Apply Reid Bros., Binacarth, Man. 4-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED PERCHERON MARES, draft and entire, colt, rising two. Registered Jersey bull, 20 months. Thos. McNulty, Strathclair, Man. 3-2

SHORTHORNS, SHETLAND PONIES, HAMPSHIRE BOGS, MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS. F. Barton, Shaunavon, Sask. 1-4

HORSES AND PONIES

FOR SALE—BELGIAN STALLIONS, ALL FROM imported stock. J. O'Brien, Grandora, Sask. 4-5

FELIX OHBERG, AMISK, ALTA., BREEDER of Belgians. Stallions for sale. 3-5

PERCHERON STALLIONS, WORK HORSE prices. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 3-7

SELL OR TRADE HORSES, BROKE OR UN- broken. W. Mills, Halkirk, Alta. 1-4

SHETLAND PONIES, GENTLE, WELL BROKEN. R. Roycroft, Shaunavon, Sask. 1-4

CATTLE—Various

USE PENN COAL, BEST QUALITY. NORTH West Coal Co., Edmonton. 49-13

Red Polls

FOR SALE—RED POLLED BULLS, AGED, four and five. R. Shewfelt, Kingsley, Man. 4-2

SELLING—REGISTERED RED POLL BULLS. Emil Kaeding, Churchbridge, Sask. 49-15

Aberdeen-Angus

SELLING—PURE-BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS bulls, \$50 each. L. H. Newville, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 4-5

SELLING—REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS yearling bulls and heifers, \$50; also three year-old bull, \$125. R. A. Smith, Blackwood, Sask. 4-4

Shorthorns

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS, SERVICE age, sired by Imp. Duthie bull, from good milking cows, Federal tested, \$65 to \$75, good stuff, no whites; also heifers. Choice Barred Rock pullets, laying, \$10 for six. W. H. Tebb, Airdrie, Alta. 4-3

WANTED—REGISTERED DUAL-PURPOSE Shorthorn heifers, about one year old, within 200 miles radius. State lowest price wanted. Box 13, Cadillac, Sask. 4-2

SELLING—12 HEAD OF REGISTERED SHOR- thorn cows, heifers and bulls, cheap. Percy Downey, Gull Lake, Sask. 4-2

SELLING—SEVEN YEARLING SHORTHORN bulls, \$75; four bull calves, \$50, accredited herd. Shuttleworth Bros., Beedington, Alta. 4-2

Holsteins

MERTING CREEK HOLSTEIN STOCK FARM— Mutual King Pontiac Dekol, grand champion bull, at Red Deer, Camrose, Lloydminster, North Battleford, Prince Albert. Young stock for sale, sired by the above from high-producing dams. Apply to A. L. Peterson, Edberg, Alta. Phone R606.

SELLING—TWO PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN bulls, five and six months, \$40 each; registered cow, four years old, freshen eighth of February, \$100. Papers furnished with all animals free. Thos. Duck, Box 77, Ituna, Sask. 4-2

FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN BULL, PURE-BRED, young, well-broken, accredited herd. Geo. Kent, Kenton, Man. 4-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED REGISTERED HOL- stein bull, four years. F. D. Rohrs, Vulcan, Alta. 4-2

SELLING—FIVE GOOD GRADE HOLSTEIN heifers, two and three years. Apply for particulars to Geo. Hayertz, Fusilier, Sask. 4-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN BULL, three years. Also one, eight months old. T. C. Watson, Butler, Man. 4-2

Hereford

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HEREFORDS— Seven bulls, one to two years, \$50 to \$100. My herd bull, Royal Fairfax, 37432, also some unrelated cows, fully accredited herd. Phone 115-2 or 23. Carlyle Reid, Moomoan, Sask. 4-2

SELLING—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL, six years, reasonable price, gentle and sure getter. Also Art Huron base-burner for sale or exchange. What offers? A. Vieckburg, Percival, Sask. 4-2

SELLING—TWO PURE-BRED HEREFORD bull calves. Cheap for cash. John R. Dutton, Gilbert Plains, Man. 3-3

SWINE

Yorkshires

SACRIFICE—YOUR OPPORTUNITY—QUAL- ity breeding registered Yorkshire April sows, \$22 each; choice bred few specials, \$28. Fred Wiley, Box 104, Hiram, Sask. 4-3

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE SOWS—BRED from select matrons. C. M. McDonald, Naperville, Man. 4-6

WANTED—BACON TYPE YORKSHIRES— good sows for service and gilts, bred or open. See Lee, Estabrook, Man. 2-6

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES—SERVICE sows, \$20, \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40, \$45, \$50, \$55, \$60, \$65, \$70, \$75, \$80, \$85, \$90, \$95, \$100. J. M. Southward, 52-4

D YORKSHIRE BOARS, MAY 222, papers included. J. M. Hayden, Carleton Place, Ont. 3-3

CHOICE BACON TYPE, YORKSHIRE BRED sows. Sam Cankey, Landre, Alta. 3-8

SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE. D. McLaren, Treherne, Man. 2-6

SELLING—BRED REGISTERED YORKSHIRE sows. Wm. Hay, Macgregor, Man. 4-2

LARGE YORKSHIRE BOARS, \$25. H. W. Harvey & Sons, Rapid City, Man. 4-2

Tamworths

TAMWORTH BOARS, BY COLLEGE FRESH- man, out of College Princess, University stock, \$30 and \$40, with papers. W. H. Hamersley, Gramercy Farm, Hafford, Sask. 4-2

SELLING—CHOICE REGISTERED TAM- worth gilts, bred to farrow April, \$35. Thomson Bros., Coronation, Alta. 4-3

SELLING—TAMWORTH BOARS. L. B. GUS- dal, Erickson, Man. 3-4

Berkshires

PROLIFIC BACON-TYPE BERKSHIRES

AT THE 1923 SUMMER EXHIBITION, WE WON MORE first prizes and more prize money than all the other Berkshire herds together. Very special offerings at present in bred gilts—Vauxhall Stock Farms Limited, Box 677, Medicine Hat, Alta. 4-2

SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRES— Good lengthy spring gilts, guaranteed in pig for spring farrow, ten only, tops, bred to Eaton Crusader (this boar imported from Duke of Westminster's famous herd, England), at \$50; ten tops, bred to Ames Laurel (imported from Ames, Iowa), \$37.50; ten good ones, bred to other good boars, \$30; two good boars left, \$30; August boars and sows, \$15. Sold out of spring boars. J. E. Hamilton, Zealandia, Sask. 3-5

BERKSHIRE GILTS—APRIL FARROW, 200 pounds, sure in pig, by Lakeside Royal Duke, 65403, first February, \$25; ten nice June boars left, 175 and 200 pounds, \$20, for quick sale. William Boyle, Shaunavon, Sask. 2-5

PURE-BRED BERKSHIRES, APRIL AND MAY farrow, either sex, \$20 and \$25; September farrow, \$11, papers included. Our sows are by first prize boar, second prize sow, Calgary. Thos. J. Borbridge, Crossfield, Alta. 3-2

BERKSHIRE BOAR, REGISTERED, TWO YEAR old, bacon type, \$35. P. Pearson, Redlyn, Sask. 3-2

BERKSHIRES—HUSKY PIGS, FARROWED November 6, \$10 each, registered. J. Hill, Makinak, Man. 4-2

Hampshires

SELLING—REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE SOWS, bred to registered boars, farrow April and May, \$30. Eighteen-month-old sows, \$35. Boar, 18 months, unrelated to above sows, \$30. Papers free. Vernon Campbell, Grand View, Man. 3-2

BUCKTHORN HAMPSHIRE—SPRING PIGS, \$25; unrelated pairs, \$45; three, \$65; two-year-old boars, \$40; sows, \$35. Papers free. Henry S. Flock, Cardston, Alta. 2-5

20-MONTH HAMPSHIRE BOAR, APRIL FAR- row boars and gilts. R. Roycroft, Shaunavon, Sask. 4-2



Sold 2,000 Bushels, Returned \$400.00

Last March, E. Glines, Vanguard, Sask., put a small ad. in The Guide to sell Spelt. When sending in his ad. to start this week (see under seeds) he said:

"I had great luck last year, I sold 2,000 bushels through your paper and had to send back over \$400."

You'll also find the following in this week's issue who were with us last year: W. R. Barker, Deloraine (Percherons); W. H. Tebb, Airdrie (Shorthorns); Geo. Kent, Kenton (Holsteins); W. C. Pilling, Kemnay (Duroc-Jerseys); J. T. Bateman, Lumsden (Turkeys).

We do it for them—We'll do it for you

Do you know of any better way to sell your surplus stock or products to get big returns at small cost? If not, try out this service and be convinced.

This is a good time to sell pure-bred horses, work horses, Shetland ponies, freshening cows, hatching eggs, guinea fowl, cockerels, turkeys, ducks, geese, wheat, oats, barley, flax, spring rye, collie dogs, wolfhounds, gas engines, stubble plows, grain seeders, grain picklers, tractors, farm lands.

—SEE TOP OF PAGE FOR FULL PARTICULARS

The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Manitoba

SOLD OUT NOTICE—G. H. BALL, DOMINION CITY, MAN., ANNOUNCES:

That with the exception of some comb honey in seven-pound tins, at 25c per pound, delivered, he is sold out. He thanks his many patrons and hopes to have their business next year, and states that The Guide has brought him splendid success this year.

Duroc-Jerseys

BRED SOWS, REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS. Dispersing our entire well-known herd. Largest in Canada. All regular herd sows (several imported) 1923 farrowed sows, three imported sires, etc., prize stock of world's best strains. "Hogs that are real hogs" sold individually or complete herd together. Rare opportunity to secure the best. Write for lists, catalogue, particulars. J. W. Bailey & Sons, Importers and Breeders, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 2-5

WE ARE MAKING AN OFFER THAT WILL appeal to you in many ways, a great opportunity to procure for your herd a real Sensation boar, out of imported stock. A great individual of the long improved type, a son of White's Sensation, a full brother to the Junior Champion at the International, 1922, 18 months old. Going for \$45. White Farms, Lockwood, Sask. 4-2

BRED DUROC APRIL SOWS, REGISTERED. \$20, Bailey's bacon type. Linvil Rash, Purple Springs, Alta. 2-5

BRED SOWS—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS from our prize herd; also young stock. W. C. Pilling, Kemnay, Man. 4-3

Poland-Chinas

POLAND-CHINA BRED SOWS AND GILTS— The big type, sired by imported boars. Yearling sows, \$60; spring gilts, \$30. Bittern Lake Ranch, Bittern Lake, Alta. 2-5

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

COLLIE PUPS—FATHER IS REGISTERED 2074, direct descendant of Clinker, champion collie dog of the world, sold for \$12,500. Parents are good heifers. Males, \$10; females, \$8.00; registered, \$15 and \$11. Write me for genuine Russian wolfhounds, greyhounds, staghounds, foxhounds, fox terriers, catchers and killers. Numerous unsolicited testimonials. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 2-5

POULTRY

Various

MAMMOTH BRONZE YEAR-OLD TOMS, \$7.00; hens, \$5.50; unrelated pen of three, \$14; young stock, \$5.00 and \$4.00; White Wyandotte and Barred Rock cockerels, government inspected, heavy-laying strain, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. S. Dunfield, Carberry, Man. 4-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS, laying strain, cockerels, \$2.50; pullets, \$1.50; unrelated trios, \$5.00; pure-bred Black Orpington cockerels, \$3.00; Toulouse ganders, \$5.00. Mrs. E. A. Keller, Cayley, Alta. 3-2

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKER- els, \$1.25; Toulouse geese, \$3.00; ganders, \$3.50; Pure-bred White Leghorn cockerels, \$1.25. G. M. Godkin, Balcarres, Sask. 4-3

SELLING OUT—PURE IMPORTED STOCK hens, pullets, cockerels; Black Langshans, \$2.00; R. C. White Leghorns, \$1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Joseph Lynch, Govenack, Sask. 4-5

MAHOGANY ORLOFF COCKERELS AND pullets, \$1.50; immediate acceptance. E. J. Arnold Baldur, Man. 62-5

LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS, IMPORTED stock, \$3.50 each. Pleasant Edwards, Chendale, Alta. 62-5

SELLING—PEARL GUINEAS, \$2.50 PAIR. Wm. E. Kelly, Rosser, Man. 3-2

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS—ALL LEADING VARIETIES, from best egg-laying strains procurable. Get January discount and free catalogue. Winnipeg's Pioneer Chick Plant, E. S. Miller, Baby Chick Specialist, 315 Donald Street, Winnipeg. 2-1

Poultry Supplies

USE PENN COAL, BEST QUALITY. NORTH West Coal Co., Edmonton. 49-13

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. American-bred, May hatch, toms, weighing 22-24 pounds, \$8.00; 18-22, \$6.00; pullets, 13-16, \$5.50. Weights guaranteed. Wm. McFee, Carman, Man. 61-4

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, PREMIER honors, Saskatoon Christmas show, toms, 22-24 pounds, \$8.00; 20-22, \$7.00; hens, 13-16, \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Dickey Bros., Pelly, Sask. 3-4

YOUNG TOMS, FROM 42-POUND STOCK, \$5.00; young gobblers, from 35-pound yearling tom, from imported high-class stock, \$4.00; hens, either lot, unrelated, \$3.00. E. S. Erickson, Dunkirk, Sask. 2-4

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, from 43-pound tom, young toms, 23 to 25 pounds, \$6.00; hens, University strain, \$4.00. Free from roup. Clinton Keller, Cayley, Alta. 3-4

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, 18 hens, \$8.00, from champion Bronze male, Guelph, Ont. Limited number. Alex. Mitchell, Macoun, Sask. 3-4

PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TURKEY HENS, \$4.00; toms, \$5.00; unrelated trios, \$16; White Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.00. M. R. Bartleman, Wapella, Sask. 3-4

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. University strain, sired by Napoleon, prize-winner tom, weighing 42 pounds, toms, \$7.50; hens, \$5.00. Mrs. O. Hjelmsing, Craik, Sask. 1-4

MAMMOTH BRONZE YOUNG TOMS, FROM 40-pound, first prize winner, Calgary, 1922 and 1923 winter show. J. W. Bennett, Rainier, Alta. 1-4

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Flock headed by Titanic, 45 pounds. Beautifully marked birds; toms, \$8.00; pullets, \$5.00. Phipps, Cantuar, Sask. 3-4

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. May hatch, toms, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00; two year toms, \$10. Mrs. E. B. Cressman, Guernsey, Sask. 4-4

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, SPLENDID specimens, 15 years experience raising pure-bred toms, \$7.00; hens, \$4.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Geo. Sawyer, Midale, Sask. 4-4

BRONZE TURKEYS, FROM CHICAGO AND New York prize-winning stock, young toms, \$6.00; young hens, \$4.00. S. Downie & Sons, Carleton Place, Ont. 4-4

WANTED—BRONZE GOBBLER AND hens, unrelated. Breeding and weight guaranteed. Looking for something large. L. M. Grant, Wapella, Alberta. 4-4

FOR SALE—WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS pure-bred toms, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Phy Johnson, Greenway, Man. 4-4

TOULOUSE GEESSE, STANDARD-BRED GEESSE \$3.50; ganders, \$4.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Syd Caldwell, Pollockville, Alta. 51-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TUR- keys, hens, \$4.00; toms, \$5.00. Johan W. Wille, Horndean, Man. 51-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRON- ze turkeys, \$5.00 and \$6.00 each. Jack Hyde, Monticello, Man. 51-4

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY TOMS, 18 hens, \$3.00; excellent birds. L. R. Francis, Tilson, Sask. 51-4

BRONZE GOBBLETS, ABOUT 18 POUNDS wintered outside. Price, \$4.00. K. MacNaughton, Duval, Sask. 51-4

BRONZE TURKEYS, SPECIAL UNIVERSITY strain, toms, \$4.50; hens, \$3.50. Mrs. Chas. Phillips, Forzan, Sask. 51-4

YOUNG BRONZE TOMS—FROM FIRST PRIZE tom, 1923, Brandon winter fair. Jack Fitzpatrick, Fairfax, Man. 51-4

PURE BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, FROM 4 pound tom, beautiful, \$5.00; white ducks, \$1.00. Mrs. Melvin Houghton, Carleton Place, Ont. 51-4

PRIZE-WINNING, 18-MONTH MAMMOTH Bronze turkey toms, \$10; hens, \$7.00. North Blair, Kerrobert, Sask. 51-4

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, 18 \$5.00; one-year-old tom, 32 pounds, \$7.00; pullets, \$3.00. R. J. Hendry, Crossfield, Alta. 51-4

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESSE \$4.50; ganders, \$5.00; guinea fowl, \$1.00 each. John Myers, Gilvin, Sask. 51-4

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, FROM 4 pound tom, beautiful, \$5.00; white ducks, \$1.00. Mrs. Melvin Houghton, Carleton Place, Ont. 51-4

GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, 18 pounds, \$10; hens, 16, \$8.00; large boned. Geo. Dobson, Mortlach, Sask. 51-4

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESSE ganders, \$4.00; geese, \$3.00. H. W. Clay, Fillingim, Sask. 51-4

WILL EXCHANGE BRONZE TURKEYS FOR Wyandottes or Leghorns, young. J. W. Roberts, Croll, Man. 51-4

PURE-BRED LARGE WHITE HOLLAND TOMS \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. D. Feliberg, Nokomis, Sask. 51-4

BRONZE TURKEYS, FROM GOVERNMENT gobbler toms, \$5.00, 18 pounds up; hens, \$3.00. A. K. Phillips, Carleton Place, Ont. 51-4

LARGE TOULOUSE GEESSE, \$2.50; GANDERS \$3.00. Phone 310R. Mrs. W. F. Erford, Glenora, Alta. 51-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED BOURBON RED turkeys, toms, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00. McColl, Pelly, Sask. 51-4

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, 18 pounds and over, \$5.00. Mrs. William Roblin, Man. 51-4

LARGE TOULOUSE GEESSE—MALE, FEMALE \$4.00 each. J. T. Bateman, Lumsden, Sask. 51-4

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY toms, \$4.00. Earle Sly, Berton, Man. 51-4

WHITE CHINA GANDERS, \$5.00; GEESSE, \$3.00. Lee McConnell, Craik, Sask. 51-4

WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, FOR QUICK SALE \$3.00. Lee McConnell, Craik, Sask. 51-4

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESSE, \$4.00; GANDERS, \$5.00. Mrs. Alvin Kinns, Weyburn, Sask. 51-4

SPLENDID MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLE \$5.00. Hastings Baker, Box 78, Nutana, Sask. 51-4